

Herald Tribune

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PARIS: Friday, fair. Temp. 50-60. LONDON: Friday, fair. Temp. 50-60. CHICAGO: Friday, fair. Temp. 50-60. NEW YORK: Friday, fair. Temp. 50-60.

Austria	12.8	Kenya	25.0
Belgium	20.0	Lebanon	22.0
Denmark	2.50	Luxembourg	20.0
Eire	16.0	Netherlands	1.50
Finland	2.20	Nigeria	60.0
France	1.50	Norway	3.00
Germany	1.50	Portugal	15.0
Greece	1.50	Spain	30.0
India	1.50	Sweden	2.50
Iran	40.0	Switzerland	1.70
Italy	40.0	Turkey	1.25
Israel	1.25	U.S. Military	30.0
		Yugoslavia	15.0

1307 PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1977 Established 1887

Barre Survives Attacks by Gaullist Critics

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, April 28 (UPI)—The French government survived a one-day debate in the National Assembly over new economic measures, but the Gaullist party's confidence in the government was shaken.

Mr. Barre made it clear that the Gaullists did not have confidence in the government's policies or its economic program. While a daylong electricity strike took place across the nation and workers paraded through the streets to protest the plan, Mr. Barre came under attack in the National Assembly not so much from the opposition as from the Gaullists.

The final vote for the government was 271 to 186, with 17 abstentions. A Gaullist deputy said later that Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac had put down a last-minute movement to bring down the government.

"This is just like the Fourth Republic," a veteran observer remarked tonight.

It appeared that there was now a strong possibility of early elections, probably sometime in the fall. Many observers at the Assembly believed tonight that it would be impossible to govern in the present atmosphere until March, the scheduled election date.

A problem, however, is that neither the Gaullists nor the government wants to be the cause of early elections. The Gaullists fear that a strong electoral backlash against them for bringing down the government might help the left win early elections.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who has the power to dissolve the Assembly and call new elections, is reluctant to do this since the Constitution allows him only one dissolution a year. If he left now an early election, he could not dissolve Parliament for 12 months.

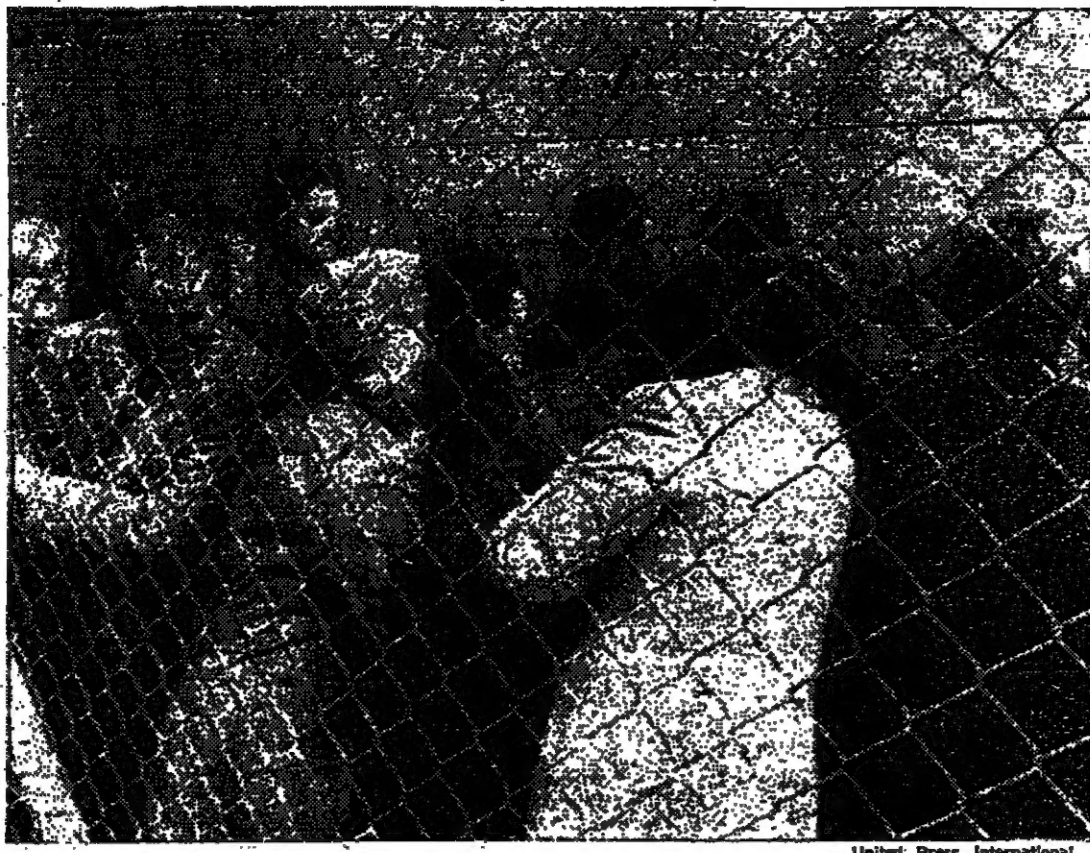
The main attack against the government during this debate was led by former Gaullist Prime Minister Michel Debré, who read an indictment of government policies that had practically the entire Assembly cheering.

Mr. Debré said that on the domestic front the government was giving up on unemployment, inflation and meaningless reforms. Internationally, he said, it had given in to the United States, the European Economic Community, West Germany and Japan. "We are in the gravest crisis of our history," Mr. Debré said.

The attacks on Mr. Barre today became personal enough so that he counterattacked, attributing all the troubles of the coalition to a person he never named but whom everybody in the Assembly could identify as Mr. Chirac.

He accused the Gaullist parliamentary group of being under Mr. Chirac's orders, which caused the Gaullist parliamentary leader, Claude Labbé, to protest loudly.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Spectators behind fence at Stuttgart courthouse, site of Baader-Meinhof trial.

Step Toward Closer Ties Seen

U.S., Cuba Agree on Fishing Rights

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 28 (UPI)—The United States and Cuba, in what may be a significant step toward better relations, have reached agreement on fishing rights in their territorial waters, the State Department announced today.

Details of the agreement, which was made public simultaneously in Washington and Havana, were not disclosed. The pact reportedly covered overlapping claims in the Strait of Florida and there were indications that Cuba would be allowed limited fishing rights in U.S. territorial waters.

The accord was negotiated during two rounds of talks, first in New York and then in Havana, headed on the U.S. side by Assistant Secretary of State Clarence Todman and for Cuba by Deputy Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torralba.

Mr. Todman, who returned from Cuba earlier today, said that "everything really went very well." Asked whether he felt the agreement would lead to normalization of relations, he replied, "Very much so."

The State Department official also indicated that the talks ranged beyond the immediate issue of fishing rights but he would not disclose what else was discussed.

Mr. Todman was the first U.S. diplomat to visit Cuba since the two countries broke relations in 1961. The pact is only the second formal agreement between the two nations since that time. The other, an anti-hijacking accord, lapsed two weeks ago.

The fishing agreement became necessary when the United States and Cuba each adopted 200-mile fishing zones on March 1. That produced a substantial overlap in the Strait of Florida, which separates the two countries by 90 miles.

On the problem of Cuban fishermen operating off the U.S. coast, the accord will put Cuba in the same position as several other nations, including the Soviet Union and Japan, which are allowed to fish in designated areas of U.S. territorial waters and to take specified amounts of fish.

Those amounts are decided after quotas have been established for the U.S. fishermen and are termed "surplus catch."

The agreement was the latest step in a growing accommodation between the two nations which may eventually lead to normal relations.

President Carter recently told the Organization of American States that the United States is "seeking to determine whether relations with Cuba can be improved on a measured and reciprocal basis."

Earlier this year, Mr. Carter cited certain conditions that would have to be met before normal relations could be resumed. Those included cessation by Cuba of its support for revolutionary movements in the Western Hemisphere, withdrawal of its troops from Africa and improvement of human rights of Cubans.

Cuban Premier Fidel Castro has told members of Congress who have visited Havana this year that, in his view, an improvement of relations would hinge on lifting the 1962 U.S. trade embargo.

Baader, Co-Defendants Convicted, Given 'Life'

3 Found Guilty of 4 Murders; Appeals to Follow Long Trial

By Murray Seeger

BONN, April 28.—Nearly two years after they went on trial, the three surviving members of the Baader-Meinhof gang of political terrorists were found guilty today of a long list of violent crimes and were sentenced to life in prison.

The defendants, Andreas Baader, 32; Jan Carl Raspe, 32, and Gudrun Ensslin, 36, have been on a hunger strike for a month and were not in the Stuttgart court to hear the case's long summation by presiding Judge Eberhard Foh.

The judge said that the three defendants and their associates, Ulrike Meinhof and Holger Meins, who died in jail, were guilty of murdering four U.S. soldiers with bombs in 1972 and other crimes.

"All of this happened under the alibi of the anti-imperialist struggle," the judge commented.

The defendants and their personal attorneys have not taken part in the trial for many months. The accused have recently been represented by court-appointed lawyers. In a press conference last evening, chief defense counsel Otto Schily said that his clients did not deny committing the crimes of which they were accused but wanted to be treated as prisoners of war because they had acted to defend the Vietnamese people from genocide by the United States.

"They were helping the liberation struggle of the Vietnamese people against an imperialist power, America, with West Germany as its accomplice," Mr. Schily said.

Each of the three defendants was sentenced to life in prison for the murders of the U.S. soldiers, plus 15 years' imprisonment for four bomb attacks on West German targets. The verdict will be appealed on several points that evolved in the trial that began on May 21, 1975, three years after the defendants were arrested.

Before the verdict was announced, security forces in most West German cities, and especially here in the capital, were put on alert to guard against possible reprisal attacks by a terrorist group allied with the Baader-Meinhof gang.

Three terrorists are still sought for the fatal machine-gun attack on the federal prosecutor, Siegfried Buback, his driver and bodyguard in Karlsruhe three weeks ago.

Other terrorists attempted to force the release of the Baader-Meinhof group two years ago by seizing the West German Embassy in Stockholm. The Bonn government refused to negotiate with the terrorists; the embassy was blown up and two diplomats were killed. The alleged bombers were arrested and are now on trial in Düsseldorf.

The Baader-Meinhof group dates from a decade ago, when it had its roots in the protests against the Indochina war.

Ulrike Meinhof, a former journalist and Communist party member, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Andreas Baader



Jan Carl Raspe

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After Another Capping Failure Norway Orders Oil Field Closed

STAVANGER, Norway, April 28 (AP)—The Norwegian government today ordered the closing of the Ekofisk oil field after another abortive attempt by disaster control experts to cap a blown-out rig.

The order coincided with disclosures of incompetence surrounding the blowout at Ekofisk, which had sent an estimated 22,000 tons of crude oil into the sea by noon today.

Phillips Petroleum, operators of the rig, said that a blowout preventer, or valve, at the wellhead of Bravo 14 had been mistakenly bolted on upside down.

The officials insisted that the error on Friday night had no relation to the well's rupture just hours later but acknowledged that it severely impeded the attempts to seal the well.

The government's decision, after pressure from leftist members of the parliament in Oslo, involves temporarily shutting 50 wells in the Ekofisk Bravo and Alpha zones. The wells produced 9.8 million barrels, or 1.3 million tons, of oil last month.

Although no specific reference was made to the failure to cap the well today, the government order was regarded as being closely related to it. The capping procedure involves high risks because of the possibility of fire that could spread through a linked system of pipelines to the entire field.

Government reports, meanwhile, indicated that the pollution problem created by the spillage is apparently less than originally feared. Overnight, the size of the slick was said to have dwindled through evaporation and the action of the waves to 750 square kilometers, half of its size yesterday.

Heading East
The slick was described as moving east at a speed of about a knot.

For its next attempts tomorrow to bring the well under control, Phillips was reported to be flying in new equipment from Scotland to the rig, 250 kilometers west of this city.

The equipment includes steel discs called 3-inch pipe rams which, when closed over the 4-inch-diameter wellhead, will reduce by half the size of the stream gushing up from it. This should help in maneuvering into position a four-ton, three-part assembly to stop the flow.

The disaster control team, headed by two Texans, Boots Hansen and Richard Hattberg, managed to cut off the flow for seconds only today before the oil, rising from the seabed with a force of 4,350 pounds of pressure per square inch, forced open discs called blind rams that were closed at the wellhead.

The blind rams, according to Robert Archambault, Phillips Ekofisk engineering director, were tested to withstand 4,000 pounds of pressure.

The leakage of oil that could have resulted from the difference in pressure tolerance would have been acceptable. Mr. Archambault said, but the rams did not function properly—probably because of problems involving their rubber seals—and the full thrust of the oil pushed through.

If the capping operation should fail, the only way to stop the blowout would be to dig a diversionary well alongside, and this would take at least a month.

Green cast-iron shutters fence off the terrace and the dining room and garden courtyard are now a restaurant and bar for Vietnamese soldiers and Communist party group leaders billeted at the hotel.

Up Du Do Street, the chic stores display Pierre Cardin ties, Coty perfume and Rayban sunglasses. But stocks are getting low and there are blank spaces in the windows.

Girls in so dais, the long filmy tunics with side slits worn over pantaloons, still put on white gloves so their hands will not get dirty when they ride their motor scooters. But more of the girls are switching to bicycles because gasoline now costs the equivalent of \$1 a gallon.

Brodard's, a favorite watering place, is a favorite watering place. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Returnee to Saigon Discovers an Unchanged City Amid the Changes



BUSINESS IS STILL BUSINESS—Two years after Saigon was taken by North Vietnamese, open air street markets continue to flourish, selling everything from U.S. Army blankets to sophisticated hi-fi sets and tape recorders.

Two years ago, on April 30, 1975, Communist forces entered Saigon and U.S. troops and civilians, as well as tens of thousands of Vietnamese, fled. In this dispatch, a correspondent who covered the war in Vietnam tells of the "new" Saigon he found during a recent visit there.

By Peter O'Loughlin
HO CHI MINH CITY (AP)—The former U.S. Embassy stands vacant, guarded by a solitary policeman. Nguyen Van Thieu's palace is a museum and a sight-seeing must for the curious. Abandoned U.S. aircraft rot at the airport.

The Continental Hotel, once a favorite gathering spot for Americans, is now the Simultaneous Uprising Hotel.

Two years after the Communist victory on April 30 and the flight of Americans, everything—yet nothing—has changed in Saigon.

The new unified government has renamed it Ho Chi Minh City but it still remains what it was during the war: tawdry, dirty, quieter, perhaps, but still a place with something to sell for a price.

Black Market Rate
A carton of U.S. cigarettes costs the equivalent of \$10 if Vietnamese dong are bought at the official rate of 50 cents each. The same carton costs \$24 if

dong are bought on the black market, where they can be had for 10 cents each.

Tan Son Nhut Airport was the first change noted by a correspondent who returned to Vietnam, after two years, with a group of Australian and other foreign tourists. The journalist had identified himself as an Associated Press correspondent to the Vietnamese author-

ities in applying to join the group.

The airport once was the busiest in Asia, with U.S. jet fighters, helicopters and transports landing and taking off in what seemed intervals of only seconds.

Now the parking bays are filled with dozens of U.S. helicopters, transports and spotter planes, many of them wrecked by rockets

estinians Jailed Over Plot

RAVIV, April 28 (UPI)—A court today sentenced Palestinian Arabs who landed on Tel Aviv beach last September to prison terms ranging from 20 years to life for plotting to set up a guerrilla organization in the Gaza Strip.

Five on a mission for El-guerrilla organization, through Israel's naval in a speedboat on the New Year's Day.

They were spotted by an Israeli boat. They had been on a Turkish ship off the coast.

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THE LAST PIZZA IN TOWN—This sign is advertising the only European restaurant still open in Saigon, now renamed Ho Chi Minh City. All the rest have been closed since North Vietnamese victory two years ago.

Saigon Changed, Unchanging

(Continued from Page 1)

hote on Tu Do, is still patronized by young men in blue sunglasses, button-down shirts and well-tailored denims. But there is no beer: deliveries from the brewery, now run by the government, are intermittent.

All the French restaurants are closed. The last of the Corsican proprietors left several months ago.

Along the Saigon River, where two years ago people were dying in their scramble to escape before the Communists took over, all is quiet, even serene. Business at the dried squid and sugarcane-juice stalls is brisk. Young couples stroll hand in hand along the sidewalk.

The famous My Canh floating restaurant is under government ownership, serving the same menu of succulent baked crab (6 dong), chicken and bamboo shoots (5 dong), rice (2 dong) and beer (2.25 dong a bottle).

Groups of farmers, peasants, schoolchildren and foreign visitors are given guided tours of the Independence Palace, across the street from the former U.S. Embassy.

"This is where Thieu used to meet important people, like U.S. Ambassador [Graham] Martin," said the guides ushering us into the former president's private office. "This is where Martin and his advisers sat in specially made chairs. This is Thieu's desk."

Legal Ban Voided For Non-Regime Unions in Spain

MADRID, April 28 (Reuters).—Spain formally lifted a ban on all non-governmental labor unions today but prohibited all demonstrations on May Day.

A royal decree appeared in the Official Gazette enabling unions outside the state-run syndicates to gain legal status simply by presenting their statutes to the government.

But a spokesman for the Socialist General Workers Union (UGT) said the government had also advised them that all demonstrations Sunday would be banned.

"The government takes one step forward and another step backward," the UGT spokesman said.

The ban was apparently imposed to avoid street violence that could further upset the armed forces, already angered by the recent legalization of the Communist party.

France's Unions

About 500 employees of the syndicates demonstrated at their headquarters immediately after the publication of the royal decree overhauling the trade union system set up by Franco. The employees demanded government assurances that they would not lose their jobs.

The legalization of the unofficial unions would mean the collapse of the syndicates.

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Note that it is raised up on a platform so he could be higher than anyone else.

Visitors are told that Mr. Thieu slept under six feet of sandbags on his bedroom roof.

The Ho Chi Minh City Tourism Co. also organizes tours to the former U.S. military compound at Le Qui Don and Vo Thanh Streets. Now it is the U.S. and Puppet Government War Crimes Museum.

The tour company also presents a cultural night at the Rex Night Club, once known for its hard rock, strip shows and Vietnamese singers.

A young woman in a red baid wishes everyone "an ecstatic welcome from Ho Chi Minh City Tourism." The 18 or so guests are served hot tea while young women launch into a medley of revolutionary songs and the orchestra plays Bach and Mozart.

Then, with strobe lights flashing and the red spots on, out comes Kathy Hue, a well-known Vietnamese nightclub singer, who belts out "Grenada." The performers shake hands with the guests on the way out and break

Smith Backs U.S. Role in Rhodesia Fund

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 28 (AP).—Prime Minister Ian Smith today welcomed any U.S. backing of a proposed internationally funded trust that would spur development in an independent Rhodesia and guarantee the future of whites and other minority groups.

The leader of the white-minority government asserted, "The greater the American participation, the greater are the chances of success" of current British-U.S. initiatives toward ending the Rhodesian constitutional dispute.

"The clear facts of the case are that, without American participation, there will be no trust fund," Mr. Smith said.

He welcomed the U.S. role in the fund—first suggested by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger last fall as part of a peace plan for Rhodesia—as Britain and the United States

Cairo Press Reports, Assails Alleged Soviet Note to Arabs

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, April 28 (WP).—The olive branch that Egypt extended to the Soviet Union earlier this week was withdrawn this morning. All three Cairo morning papers printed strongly worded denunciations of Moscow for allegedly distributing to other Arab countries a note accusing Egypt of trying to provoke an armed clash with Libya.

Vice-President Hosni Mubarak had said Tuesday that Egypt was seeking to improve its ties with Moscow, which have been deteriorating for years.

But the Soviet support for the regime of Col. Moammar Qadhafi in Libya is apparently becoming a barrier to any Egyptian-Soviet reconciliation.

The texts in this morning's newspapers were in a format that usually means they are official government statements disguised as news reports.

"They said the Russians had distributed to a number of Arab countries" a note saying "there have been increasing reports during the past few days that Egypt was escalating tension in its relations with Libya as the Egyptian armed forces have been concentrated on the Libyan border where they carry out military exercises. One can clearly observe attempts of Egyptian military pressure against Libya with the aim of provoking an armed clash and encouraging action from within against the legitimate government of a neighboring Arab country."

There was no independent confirmation of the authenticity of the Soviet note. The Egyptian press has been shrill in its anti-Libyan and anti-Soviet campaign lately, but this report appears to have the weight of the government behind it. Egyptian-Libyan relations have reached a low point and the Soviet Union has openly given its support to the Libyans.

Egyptian Foreign Minister

He said that the points of disagreement included U.S. involvement in Vietnam, the 1973 Middle East conflict and Pakistan's role as host to the 1974 Islamic summit conference.

Mr. Bhutto said that on April 15, after the outbreak of violent demonstrations against him in Lahore, two officials of the U.S. Embassy shouted to one another in a telephone conversation: "The party is over; the party is over. He's gone. The merchandise has gone."

Mr. Bhutto did not disclose how the conversation had been overheard, but he added: "Gentlemen, the party is not over."

Dong Is Hopeful On Normal Ties With U.S. Soon

PARIS, April 28 (UPI).—Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong, fresh from winning French aid worth \$384 million, expressed hopes today that his country will soon normalize relations with the United States.

Talks on this subject will start here Tuesday and Vietnam's deputy foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, said Hanoi expected the United States to honor what he termed a pledge to spend \$8.5 billion in reconstruction work.

Mr. Dong, ending a four-day official visit to France, said at a news conference that the 30-year Vietnam war had left behind "untold ravages, leaving Vietnam an economically backward country."

He expressed his satisfaction over the reconciliation with France. His delegation capped a series of accords with France by signing today an agreement granting France's state-controlled ELF-Aquitaine oil group prospecting rights off southern Vietnam.

conferred in London on revised proposals for the country's future.

The United States and Britain, having agreed to convene a revised constitutional conference of black and white Rhodesian leaders, are to decide whether the exercise will be worthwhile.

The British-U.S. objective is to put Rhodesia on the path to black rule by the end of next year and to stop the 4 1/2-year-old war between the government and black nationalist guerrillas.

Mr. Smith's statement welcoming U.S. backing for the fund followed a remark made by Des Forth, Rhodesian Front party chairman, doubling the value of the fund.

Mr. Frost declared in a television debate yesterday: "They (the United States) want quite a controlling interest in that trust fund and I believe if that is the case we can write it off."

London Talks End

LONDON, April 28 (UPI).—U.S. and British officials ended two days of talks today on future joint action to bring about a peaceful transfer of power to black-majority rule in Rhodesia.

The Foreign Office said that the officials "assessed the results of Foreign Secretary David Owen's recent eight-day trip to Africa and considered how best to carry matters forward in Rhodesia."

13 Killed in Clash

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 28 (UPI).—Security forces have killed 8 black nationalist guerrillas and 4 guerrilla recruits in the last 24 hours while losing a man killed, the military command said today.

No details on the slaying of the 8 guerrillas and the 4 recruits "accompanying the terrorist gang" were disclosed.

3 Baader-Meinhof Terrorists Convicted, Given Life Terms

(Continued from Page 1)

her, turned to terrorism after reportedly becoming dissatisfied with normal political action. She took training in terrorist tactics with the Palestine Liberation Organization in Lebanon.

One of her first violent acts was to attack a West Berlin jail to free Andreas Baader, who had financed his political activities with robberies.

After hiding for two years, the group surfaced in 1972 and carried out a bombing attack in Munich, Augsburg and Hamburg as well as at U.S. military bases in Frankfurt and Heidelberg.

In two months, the gang carried out six bank robberies, from which they collected the equivalent of \$185,000, before all five were caught and jailed in June, 1972.

SS-Million Outlay

The Bonn government spent more than \$5 billion to build a special cement jail and adjacent courtroom to put them on trial under secure conditions.

Holger Meins died in his cell in November, 1974, following a hunger strike staged to protest what the defendants claimed were the inhumane conditions of their confinement.

Mrs. Meinhof was found dead

in her cell in May of last year. The jailers said she hanged herself.

The Stuttgart decision, reached by a panel of five judges who are career civil servants, will now be reviewed by the federal government's Supreme Court.

Under West German law, a life term is a sentence to death in prison, unless the president or minister of justice exercises the prerogatives of mercy. A legal challenge to the concept of life sentencing is now being heard in the courts.

Ecevit Rally Is Target Of Rightist Youths

ERZINCAN, Turkey, April 28 (UPI).—Rightist youths hurled stones and fired today from rooftops against supporters of opposition leader Bulent Ecevit.

The former premier's election campaign in central Turkey now has met with violence for the third day in a row.

Fighting between rightist and leftist youths flared in several cities, leaving two dead in separate incidents in Izmir and Istanbul. Turkish national elections are scheduled June 5.

Taiwan Called Main Obstacle

China Aide Disappointed at U.S. Inaction on Ti

By Jay Mathews

PEKING, April 28 (WP).—A senior Chinese official has expressed great dissatisfaction with the Carter administration's failure to move toward full diplomatic relations with Peking.

"We have not found any sign of a decision being made by the United States to resolve the problem," said the official in an interview with The Washington Post.

"In other words, there is no sign in sight at this point that the United States has made up its mind to discuss normalizing relations between our two countries."

"For instance," said the official, who asked not to be identified, "while [President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance] are talking about normalizing relations, they are talking about how they will not discuss their old friends and, of course, they are talking about a small handful of people like Chiang Ching-kuo." Mr. Chiang is Premier of the nationalist Chinese government on Taiwan, whose continued relations with Washington are the main obstacle to relations with Peking.

U.S. talk about sticking with Taiwan "runs counter to the spirit of the Shanghai communiqué," the official said. "The responsibility for the lack of development in Chinese-American relations doesn't rest on the Chinese side. It rests completely on the Americans."

During the Ford administration and the latter part of the Nixon administration, the Chinese openly expressed disappointment at U.S. failure to proceed toward diplomatic ties as laid out in the Shanghai communiqué signed by the two countries in 1972.

The sharp statements about U.S. policy by the senior official here indicate that Peking now feels Mr. Carter has had time

to act and may not be giving enough priority to establishing relations with China.

The United States, the official said, "owes a debt to the Chinese people for supporting Chiang Kai-shek during a war in which

many people died. The U.S. occupation of Taiwan has meant the continuation of American aggression and interference in Chinese affairs. . . . As long as the problem remains unresolved, the debt owed by the United States

to the Chinese people will be bigger and bigger." It is the government, not the U.S. people, which is to blame, he said.

"If you want to normalize relations, then you have to draw your troops and ab the (defense) treaty," he

Reports that Mr. Vance came to Peking in November discuss normalization "an American press speculation" the Chinese official

Asked if China would use force in retaking Taiwan, the official said: "You Americans hope we will liberate Taiwan by peaceful means. And, as our desire is concerned, also want to liberate Taiwan peacefully means. . . . This is if we liberate Taiwan by not only bad people but people will die. But (the U.S. allies) do not agree with this and are prepared for bad

After noting reports the war was shopping for it, he said, "So this actually down to the point that, want to liberate Taiwan, we will have to fight a battle."

The official was reminding an obstacle to severing U.S. ties with Taiwan was the standard trade carried on by businessmen. "What we do is the severance of official relations and semi-official relations between the U.S. government and Taiwan," he replied, "A business between individuals can be taken under consideration after the normalization of relations and we can give far consideration to this matter is such need."

The official repeated the message of contempt for what they see as the U.S. fall right strongly to growing influence in places like A.

"The latest developments Secretary Vance's trip to Peking," he said, "The real no agreement (on arms) is reached. . . . They have expressed agreement that they will continue to pay this amount to nothing else each side means to take advantage of the other and the other's superiority in field. This means the arms race won't stop."

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Survey Finds Most Englishmen Lazy, Unambitious, Pessimistic

LONDON, April 28 (AP).—Their empire gone and down on their luck, Britons have stopped trying to keep up with the world's wealthier people and put their feet up instead, according to a survey of the nation's ambitions.

By their own account, the British have become indolent and lazy, fed up with high taxes and low expectations.

An Opinion Research Center survey, published in New Society magazine this week, concluded that Britons no longer have any ambition for fame and fortune.

Sixty per cent of the 1,081 adults questioned throughout the country said that they sought only enough to keep themselves in a "pleasant life." Only 32 per cent wanted to make as much money as possible.

The survey presented a picture of a nation cheerfully ambling through life with no clear goals or drive.

New Society noted: "The British are a peculiar lot. They are remarkably unambitious in a material sense and very few sincerely want to be rich."

"Even if they could get it, the vast majority do not seem prepared to work harder. Most of our respondents thought that we should work only as much as we need to live a pleasant life."

The only real spark of life in the kingdom appeared to be Scotland, currently consumed by a wave of Caledonian nationalism and business activity based on new-found North Sea oil wealth.

Eighty per cent of Scotsmen questioned in the survey said that they expected a significant improvement in their standard of living during the next five years.

In England, half of the persons questioned expected their standard of living to slide further.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 28.—A high-ranking official of the Soviet Foreign Ministry said here yesterday that the United States "has more or less stopped" its criticism of Soviet human rights violations and that this "is a favorable fact to put relations between our two countries on normal terms."

The statement was made by Lattif Maksoudov, chief of the Foreign Ministry's Information department, who gave a news conference at the UN after attending meetings here on the UN's public information policy.

Meanwhile, in Prague, the head of the Soviet Communist party's international department took another approach, issuing a new attack on Soviet dissidents and asserting that Western support for the Soviet human rights cause is a threat to Communist parties everywhere.

Boris Ponomarev made his comments in a speech yesterday at a meeting of 75 world Communist parties. The meeting is expected to consider a wide variety of issues, including splits in the world Communist movement.

"Incredible Noise"

Mr. Ponomarev, whose speech was printed in Pravda, an abridged version, attacked the Western press for raising an "incredible noise when in the Soviet Union or some other socialist country a few people are punished—in full accordance with the law—for their anti-socialist actions directed against the interests of the people."

"It is laughable," he added, "that capitalism has portrayed specifically human rights as a product for export. For capitalism essentially means a lack of rights for millions of people."

Mr. Ponomarev seemed concerned over "bourgeois propaganda" reaching Eastern countries from the West, particularly through Western radio stations.

At the UN, Mr. Maksoudov's remarks represented the first softening of the official Soviet line toward the United States since Moscow's rejection of U.S. arms limitation proposals last month.

His remarks were made a day after joint announcements that U.S. and Soviet specialists on strategic arms would resume negotiations in Geneva May 11.

East European officials based at the UN had cited President Carter's statements and actions

Barre Wins Confidence Vote Amid Strong Gaullist Attacks

(Continued from Page 1)

ly that Mr. Barre had lost his self-control.

The Gaullists ridiculed the government's latest economic measures—4 billion francs (about \$800 million) for the aged and unemployed—as far short of what was needed.

"We contest your analysis," Mr. Guens said. "That is the heart of the trouble. A simple economic plan is not enough at this point. We need a political plan to win the elections. The only thing that matters today is to reduce unemployment (now at 10.2 million) and all policies must be adjusted in consequence."

The Barre government has refused to pump more than the 4 billion francs into the economy for fear of retarding inflation. An 0.9-per-cent price rise for March was announced today as 0.3 per cent higher than the average for the year.

"We are still in an extremely fragile economic situation," Mr. Barre told the Assembly today.

Mr. Barre told the Assembly today that the government was "not at all responsible. This is a tragedy for you, for the serious problems now facing us."

The Gaullists were still grumbling tonight about Mr. Barre's oblique references to Mr. Chirac, a deputy said that it was Mr. Chirac who, during an hour's break in the debate, had calmed them down and told them they could not bring down the government. "Without Chirac," a Gaullist said, "the government would have been 125 votes short."

Meanwhile, the national strike today was only a moderate success. Only nationalized industries were affected directly, although most of the economy was touched by the long electricity blackouts.

Anglican Primate Sees Po Then Urges Intercommuni

VATICAN CITY, April 28 (UPI).—The Archbishop of Canterbury met Pope Paul for 90 minutes today and later made an appeal for Anglicans and Roman Catholics to take communion together.

At the meeting in Pope Paul's private library, the Pontiff told the most Rev. Donald Coggan he was optimistic about moves to reunite their two churches, which split nearly 450 years ago.

The movement toward union began in 1961 with an encounter between a former archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Fisher of Lambeth, and the late Pope John XXIII, "has quickened markedly in recent years so that these words of hope—'the Anglican Church united not absorbed—are no longer a mere dream,' the Pope said."

Archbishop Coggan, spiritual leader of the world's 67 million Anglicans, later drove to St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Rome to dedicate new bronze doors donated by U.S. Episcopalians.

In a speech prepared for the dedication ceremony, Archbishop Coggan said that Anglicans and Roman Catholics had now "reached such a measure of agreement on so many of the fundamentals of the Gospel" that they should begin taking communion together.

Archbishop Coggan also said that Catholics and Anglicans should tackle the increasingly difficult task of spreading the words of Jesus Christ by going "out on evangelistic work together."

The "unbelieving world" and even in Christian lands, "where many only know the name of Jesus as a swearword," tells evangelists. Archbishop Coggan said, "Talk to us about reconciliation."

Archbishop Coggan's visit to the Vatican is the third Anglican primate since Pope Paul broke with the Pope in 1959 after Pope Paul VII refused to annul King's marriage to Catharine Aragon so he could marry Boleyn.

Carter Mention Snub by Franco On Earlier Visit

WASHINGTON, April 28 (UPI).—President Carter, during a formal chat with member his administration, said yesterday that while he was governor of Georgia, he visited France, felt he was not "received friendship."

The President said that situation has "changed."

Reporters and photographers entered the Oval Office while Mr. Carter chatted with Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and Secretary Michael Blumenthal, Budget Director Bert I. and economic adviser C. Schultz.

The men, standing for cameras, quietly exchanged a talk that was not clearly audible to others in the room.

Television sound equipment, however, recorded the following remarks by Mr. Carter:

"When I was over in France three or four years ago—I was 10 or 12 countries while I governor—that was the only where I didn't feel I was reconciled with friendship. That's the President said."

Mr. Blumenthal responded saying: "Part of it is due their weak. I think basic weak economic situation. I know they will need it."

"Uh, huh," Mr. Carter replied.

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ion Is Up to Congress

ter Agrees to Disclosure U.S. Outlay on Intelligence

By John Avenill

WASHINGTON, April 28.—With tradition and practice, the Carter administration agreed reluctantly to let Congress disclose the annual cost of U.S. intelligence activities.

ghan Urges stance to in Ulster

ON, April 28 (Reuters). Prime Minister James Callaghan today condemned a general strike by Protestants in Northern Ireland and said it could be a threat to the peace process. He said the government would take steps against republican forces.

Fernandez, hest Officer ipain. Is Dead

RID, April 28 (UPI).—Arius Fernandez Vallespin, 33, the highest-ranking military officer of the Realm, died today of complications following surgery.

enball Case used by Lords

DON, April 28 (AP).—The last court of appeals, the House of Lords, refused to hear U.S. journalists' appeal against deportation on security grounds.

presented at a daylong hearing conducted by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, which has been mandated by the Senate to recommend by July 1 whether the nation's intelligence budget should be made public.

Sen. William Hathaway, D-Maine, chairman of the committee's Budget subcommittee, said after the hearing that the committee might vote soon on what its recommendation will be.

The final determination will be made by the Senate itself in a roll-call vote. No overall figures were mentioned yesterday but estimates of annual U.S. intelligence costs have ranged as high as \$10 billion.

Adm. Turner, the lead-off witness, said that releasing even total costs would entail risks.

There is a risk in every disclosure but all of us feel the responsibility to be as open with the country as possible, so the need warrants the risk being taken.

Adm. Turner testified, "Accordingly," he said, "President Carter has directed that I not object to your releasing to the public the single overall budget figure of the U.S. intelligence community."

Under questioning, Adm. Turner made it clear that the administration would not take that step on its own initiative. He said no other nation in the world makes public any of its intelligence costs. He said that in Britain even the name of the intelligence director is not made public.

Opinion within the Senate committee appeared to be sharply divided on whether total intelligence budget figures should be disclosed.

"I wouldn't even disclose one figure," Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., the committee's ranking Republican, said. "There are certain things the people and Congress don't have to know."

Sen. Hathaway, Sen. Malcolm Wallop, R-Wyo., and Sen. Richard Lugar, R-Ind., also expressed skepticism about the wisdom of releasing any intelligence costs.

Other senators questioned how keeping intelligence budgets secret could be justified under the Constitution, which states that all outlays by the Treasury must be authorized by laws and must be reported "from time to time."

Adm. Turner said the CIA's general counsel had advised him that two court rulings had given Congress the power to decide whether intelligence costs should be disclosed. Congress has thus far refused to make the figures public.

Los Angeles Times.

JAL Lowers Skirts

TOKYO, April 28 (Reuters).—Japan Air Lines announced today it is spending 480 million yen (\$1.7 million) to conceal the knees of its 2,600 stewardesses. New knee-length skirts will replace mini-skirts for the stewardesses.

CIA 'Manipulated' Unions In Australia, Spy Jury Told

By Robert Lindsey

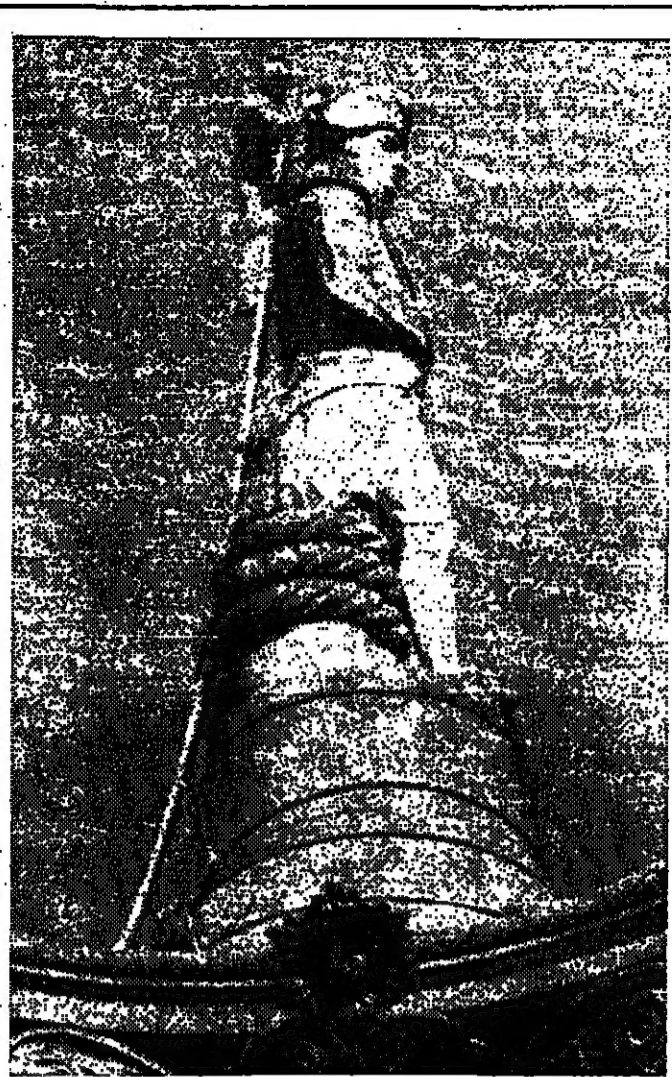
LOS ANGELES, April 28 (NYT).—A California man accused of espionage testified yesterday that he saw CIA data that showed the agency was secretly "manipulating the leadership" of Australian labor unions.

Christopher Boyce, 23, a former employee of TRW Systems, Inc., near here, which produces photographic surveillance satellites for the CIA, contended that he had been made privy to information that the CIA had "infiltrated" unions and "suppressed their strikes," particularly those involving railroads and airports.

Mr. Boyce contended Tuesday that his revision to such tactics by the CIA against a U.S. ally had led him to agree to leak the information to the public through a friend but that the friend had instead sold it to the Soviet Union and embroiled him in a two-year espionage operation.

He said that the friend, Andrew Lee, 23, who is scheduled to begin trial on the same charges, forced him to participate under threats of exposing him and blackmailing his father, a former agent of the FBI.

Mr. Boyce operated a cryptographic communications center



SHIP-SHAPE—Workman doing spring cleaning job on statue of British naval hero Lord Nelson, which crowns Nelson's Column 170 feet above London's Trafalgar Square. The famous landmark commemorates his victories in 19th-century naval battle.

Yugoslav Ex-Nazi Is Notified He Faces Deportation by U.S.

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Andrija Artukovic, a former Nazi wanted in Yugoslavia on charges of murdering thousands of Serbs, Jews and Gypsies, has been notified that he faces deportation proceedings, it was learned yesterday.

An order which has prevented Artukovic's deportation for 18 years will be removed unless he can justify his continuance within 30 days, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service officials said.

In essence, INS has ruled that an alien wanted for war crimes cannot claim fear of political persecution as a legal ground for resisting deportation. Artukovic, 76, avoided deportation for more than 20 years by claiming that he would be persecuted if returned to Yugoslavia.

In signing deportation, Artukovic cited a section of the Immigration and Nationality Act, which states that deportation may be withheld when the alien would be subject to persecution on account of race, religion or political opinion in the country to which he would be deported.

Officials have prepared a statement saying that the INS "has reviewed this and other cases involving allegations of war crimes and is of the opinion that withholding of deportation under Section 243 H should not be available to persons considered to have committed war crimes. Accordingly, the service has initiated action to revoke the state of deportation."

When the INS disclosed in 1974 that it had begun investigating the cases of 37 suspected war criminals living in the United States, officials of the agency said they considered Artukovic to be among the most important on the list.

Four other deportation cases involving alleged Nazi war criminals are pending before the INS. Also pending are four denaturalization cases in which the INS is seeking to revoke the citizenship of alleged war criminals who were naturalized after coming to the United States. Denaturalization would be a prelude to deportation.

Yugoslavia has been seeking since 1951 to extradite Artukovic, who, during World War II, served as security minister of the Nazi-controlled Croatian Republic. The postwar Yugoslav government charged the Croatian government with killing 750,000 Serbs and 20,000 Jews.

In earlier deportation proceedings, the Board of Immigration Appeals held that Artukovic, as minister of the interior of Croatia, had authority and control over "the entire system of security and internal administration and during that time there were measures of terror."

The appeals board found that the Croatian government "promulgated a complete set of Nazi-type laws providing for establishment of concentration camps, imprisonment of Jews and Communists, summary execution, expropriation of property and expropriation of any inhabitant who fell in disfavor with the regime."

Overstayed Visit Artukovic originally came to the United States in 1948 as a visitor. He was ordered deported in 1952 on the grounds that he overstayed the time for which he had been admitted.

While deportation proceedings were pending, Yugoslavia attempted to extradite him for war crimes. In January, 1959, the U.S. commissioner in the Southern District of California found that the crimes for which he was accused in the extradition proceedings were of a political nature and that he could not be extradited. The INS then ordered the deportation withheld.

Artukovic, who lives about 30 miles south of Los Angeles, has maintained that he was not responsible for murders in Croatia and that he was singled out for persecution.

Los Angeles Times.

Documents Indicate Air Force Defies Congress' Project Ban

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, April 28 (WP).—A two-star Air Force general wrote his aides that "I'm not overly concerned about unapproved work" on an \$800-million project that Congress had ordered stopped, according to documents released yesterday.

Maj. Gen. Robert Edge, Air Force assistant chief of staff for communications and computer resources, said in a recent handwritten memo that Congress "doesn't know about" the computers the service was buying despite the order and he asked, "Why rock the boat unnecessarily?"

Reacting to this memo, Rep. John Moss, D-Calif., and Rep. Charles Moss, D-N.C., charged that it was "a classic exhibition of contempt here on the part of the Air Force for the Congress." The charge was made in letters they sent to President Carter and Defense Secretary Harold Brown protesting the Air Force's continuing work on a project that Congress had canceled.

Rep. Moss is the third-ranking Democrat on the House Government Operations Committee, while Rep. Rose is chairman of the House Administration Committee. They sent their file of evidence of alleged illegal Air Force activity to the White House, Pentagon, General Accounting Office and House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

Aircraft Repair Project Max, according to the file, was a new name for part of the \$800-million advanced logistics system that the Air Force wanted to install to keep track of its aircraft repair program through computers and data processing. The House and Senate Appropriations Committees, in a 1976 conference report on the Pentagon's money bill, ordered the system halted until the Air Force justified it anew.

Everett Keach, assistant secretary of the Air Force for financial management, said in a telephone interview last night that the Air Force "had no intention of defying Congress" in proceeding with Project Max but felt it was acting within the constraints imposed by the conference report.

The report, under Mr. Keach's interpretation, allowed the Air Force to do "mission essential" work on the management system.

Mr. Keach said Project Max work since 1975 has been in that category. He added that the management system is vitally needed to manage aircraft repair efficiently.

Ernest Fitzgerald, the Air Force management executive who was fired after blowing the whistle on the ballooning cost of the Lockheed C-5 cargo plane, but is now back in the job, disagreed with his boss, Mr. Keach.

"Justifying Costs" Project Max, Mr. Fitzgerald said in a telephone interview, is really a system "for justifying costs rather than controlling them. It's the same system Lockheed and Boeing use to justify their costs."

Further, Mr. Fitzgerald said Project Max is clearly part of the canceled advanced logistics system and thus "apparently illegal. It's pretty dark" to spend taxpayer money after Congress said not to, he argued.

Mr. Fitzgerald is back in his old Air Force productivity job on the basis of a Civil Service Commission order but he said he was out of Project Max activities after raising objections to them.

Energy Plan Cuts Carter Power Base

By George C. Wilson

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP).—President Carter's prediction proved correct. His popularity dropped at least 10 per cent after he announced his energy program, according to an NBC-television News poll released last night.

In the poll, taken Monday and Tuesday in telephone interviews of 1,597 persons, 53 per cent said that the President was doing a good or excellent job, compared with 63 per cent who felt that way in an NBC poll last month.

To the question, "What kind of job do you think Jimmy Carter is doing as President?" 11 per cent answered "excellent," 42 per cent, "good," 31 per cent, "fair," 8 per cent, "poor," and 8 per cent, "not sure."

Amin at the Front President Mobutu went with President Idi Amin of Uganda, who arrived in Zaire today, to the "front" between the Moroccan-supported government forces and the rebels, AZAP said.

Vance, Gromyko To Confer May 18

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP).—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will begin talks May 18 in Geneva on nuclear arms limitation and the Middle East, the State Department said today.

The talks will last two or three days, spokesman Huddell Carter said, and will include the signing of an agreement banning the modification of the world's environment in wartime.

Mr. Carter acknowledged that, while his statement spoke of nuclear arms limitation concerning the Geneva meeting, the Soviet Union has not yet publicly confirmed that there would be such a discussion.

Gromyko Ends India Trip MOSCOW, April 28 (UPI).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko returned today from a three-day visit to New Delhi.

Israelis Retreat On 'Soviet' Offer To Renew Trade

TEL AVIV, April 28 (NYT).—Chamber of Commerce officials who Tuesday halted a business offer by the Kibbutz Co. as a signal that the Kibbutz wanted to end its 10-year boycott of Israel were embarrassed and puzzled yesterday.

A telephone call from Frankfurt, who introduced herself as executive vice-president of the company, said it was a private enterprise owned by West German and French interests with headquarters in Frankfurt. Chamber officials said the matter required further clarification.

The offer to sell printing equipment and paper came from Paris but the firm's letterhead suggested the headquarters were in Moscow since an address there with telephone and telex addresses was featured. Frankfurt was listed as a branch along with London, New York and Vienna.

Zvi Amit, director-general of the chamber, said he asked the caller to explain the letterhead and she said it was designed that way for commercial reasons—to stress the Moscow contact.

Zairians Drop Paratroops In Rebel Area

By George C. Wilson

KINSHASA, Zaire, April 28 (Reuters).—Zaire Army paratroops were dropped behind enemy lines today in the battle against rebels who invaded the southern province of Shaba, eight weeks ago, the official Zaire news agency AZAP reported.

Nine prisoners were taken and the operation—the first in which the paratroops have been used in Shaba—was a total success, AZAP said.

It reported that 100 paratroops had been dropped after an all-night strategy session between President Mobutu Sese Seko and his army commander, Gen. Nsima Boyenga.

Amin at the Front President Mobutu went with President Idi Amin of Uganda, who arrived in Zaire today, to the "front" between the Moroccan-supported government forces and the rebels, AZAP said.

President Amin's visit followed reports by Uganda's radio that he had sent a "suicide striking force" to aid Zairian forces in Shaba. But the Zaire news agency said that, although President Mobutu had accepted troop offers from Uganda, the Sudan and the Central African Empire, these forces would remain in their own countries until needed.

President Amin's visit was seen as being designed to underline African support for Zaire.

The official morning newspaper, Sapele, hailed the Amin visit to the ill-defined front of the largely bloodless war as certain "to encourage Zairian forces to crush the enemy for the triumph of African dignity."

Zaire's troops are advancing west from the railroad ghost town of Mushiata, pushing the invaders toward the border with Angola. But, according to diplomatic sources here, the push appears to have slowed.

Gromyko Ends India Trip

MOSCOW, April 28 (UPI).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko returned today from a three-day visit to New Delhi.

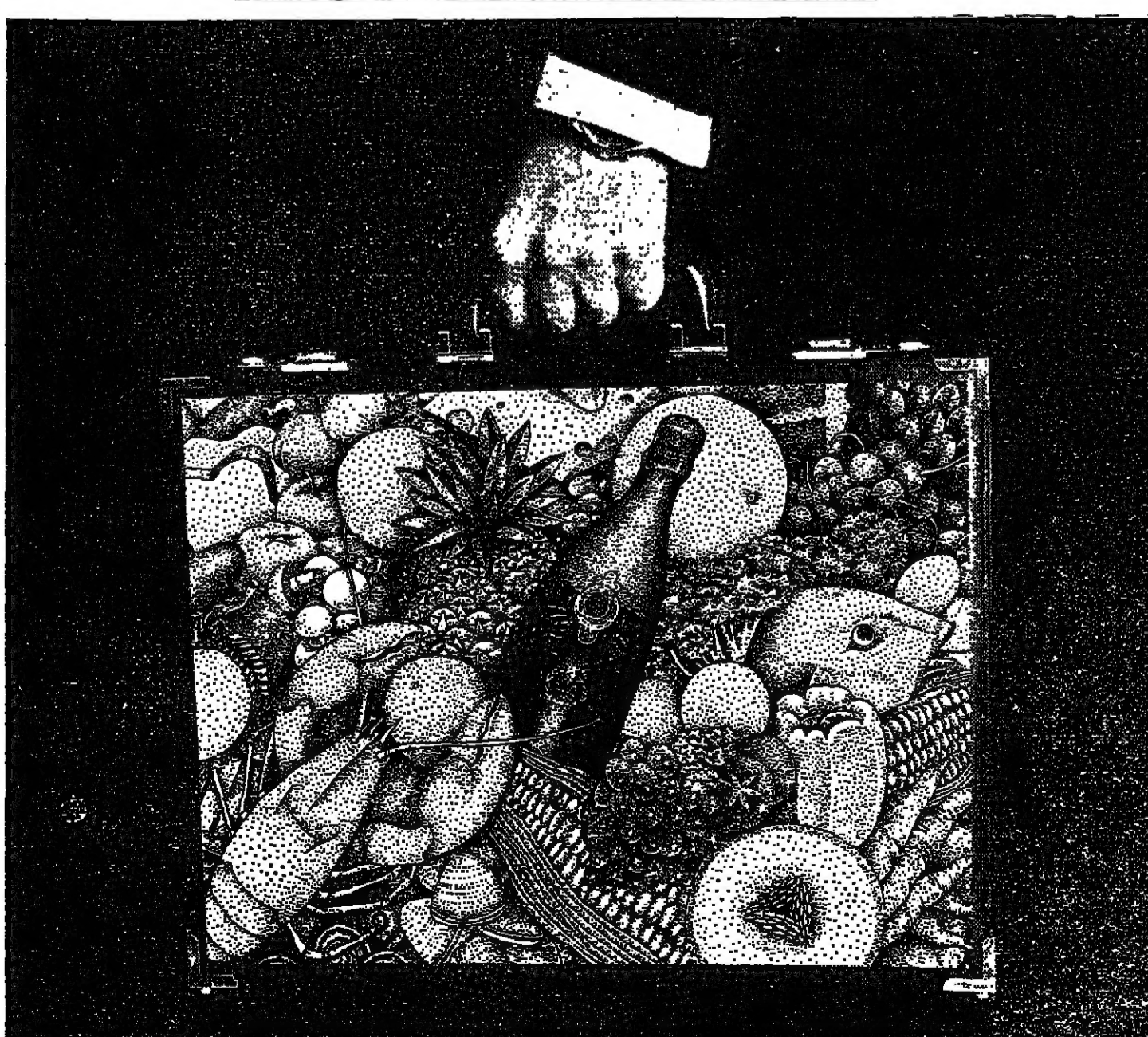
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Jordan Bans U.S. Book

AMMAN, April 28 (UPI).—The Jordanian Information Ministry yesterday announced a ban on the sale and distribution of the Harold Robbins novel "The Pirate." The ministry said "the book contains propaganda harmful to the Arabs."

The First Quarter of Mr. Carter

When Jimmy Carter became President 96 days ago, he had little to fear except fear itself. His remarkable campaign for the White House showed him to be shrewd and intelligent, dedicated and poised, efficient and humane. He was a man of obvious self-confidence, but also one who sometimes seemed easily shaken. When the race grew tense he not only trimmed but cut and ran from apparent commitments to full employment and social spending toward a balanced budget and increased defense spending. Fear rather than conviction seemed to move him from side to side. It was a fair preview of the leader we have seen so far.

Since first-quarter stocktaking seems to be desired in the Oval Office this week, we would reiterate: Mr. Carter need fear only fear itself. Taken individually, his retreats from the tax rebate, from defense cutbacks, from cancellation of water projects and from the human-rights test in foreign affairs can be seen as prudent accommodations with the business community or powerful forces in Congress or simply reality. But cumulatively, the compromising suggests an excessive haste either in the embrace of policy or withdrawal from it. These were probably habits carried into office from the campaign, into the second campaign, so to speak, by which the new President wished to make his mark abroad and at home. This running for president from the office of the president should be ended now, the accumulated popularity and confidence invested where it counts.

What counts? The President's choices of priority for real and not just rhetorical commitments have been excellent. He has shown himself eager to promote the recovery of the domestic economy, to adopt a wide and far-reaching energy policy and to build upon past negotiations with the Soviet Union toward a genuine reduction in nuclear arms. Difficult though they will be to achieve, these goals are not enough.

Like arms control and energy management, the U.S. economy needs to be redirected. As Mr. Carter recognized, more forcefully before his election than since,

unemployment is a cruel waste of present resources and future strength. The traditional responses of more inflation or more protectionism or both will only compound the problem. Huge investments in the training, education and relocation of people and in the structure of our urban communities are no less essential than investments in new sources of energy, and no less a task for presidential leadership. It was probably sound to deal first with energy, to assure continued growth. It would be reassuring now to sense a comparable commitment "to put Americans back to work," as Jimmy Carter used to say.

As with energy, an imaginative and far-reaching program for full employment is also an international imperative. The American people cannot be persuaded to endure truly free trade and investments in economic development elsewhere if their own needs are not boldly addressed. Unless they are, the country will keep sliding back from involvement in the world, unable to influence the economic and political environment upon which real security depends. Mr. Carter's championship of human rights has restored a necessary measure of idealism to our reputation abroad, but like the other useful gestures of the first quarter it is prelude to policy, not a substitute for it. Both the industrial and developing nations seek U.S. leadership in new trade and investment policies. New generations that have never known the inspirational qualities of the United States need to be addressed with a diplomacy finally liberated from Vietnam.

The accounts of the President as he concluded his first hundred days in office stress his increased efficiency, and the compartmentalizing of his life into periods of study, action and public relations. In settling in, he has clearly been adept and impressive. But on the most important questions Mr. Carter must now become obsessive, unafraid to proclaim some vision, unafraid to persist as his popularity and constituency diminish, unafraid to lose some campaigns that need to be fought.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Spain and the Lure of Democracy

It has been 40 years since Spain held a free election. Two of three Spaniards now living were not yet born at the last one: Premier Suarez, who will meet with President Carter today, was 3 years old. So a novel experience awaits the country on June 15, marking the end of a novel transition from dictatorship in the 17 months since the death of Generalissimo Franco. Step by step, and with only occasional violence, the institutions of an authoritarian regime have been constitutionally arranging their demise.

The process, however, is by no means irreversible. Aid and encouragement should therefore be Carter's greeting for Suarez to complement the assistance of the European community, which holds out eventual membership in the Common Market, perhaps even in NATO.

Even the election of a bicameral parliament with the power to draft a new constitution will not make democracy secure. The army that destroyed the Spanish Republic in the 1930s and kept Franco in power for four decades still exists. So does the Franco police. The Francoist political arm, the National Movement, is inactive but not destroyed. The authorization of free trade unions has not eliminated the government-controlled unions. The landowners, business interests, church hierarchy and Opus Dei lay movement that supported the Franco regime retain great economic and political influence. All have had to swallow hard during the transition and legalization of the Communist party was the bitterest pill. The navy minister recently resigned on that

issue and other senior officers had to be removed. A revolt by the military was narrowly averted.

So the coming elections can be critical. Polls suggest that a neo-Franco bloc of parties on the extreme right, led by seven former Franco ministers, can count on 20 to 30 per cent of the vote. The mainstream Socialists appear headed for 15 to 20 per cent and the Communists for 6 to 10 per cent. Suarez implies a willingness to run himself, to take the leadership of the weak and divided center parties—125 parties have qualified to participate—and to try to form a strong center bloc. But he has been under army pressure to remain neutral during the election, which would then most likely yield a plurality for the right.

In any event, only a relatively unstable multiparty legislature is likely to emerge to face Spain's pressing economic problems: recession, inflation, high unemployment and a \$3.5-billion balance of payments deficit. The economic strains account in part for the yearning of Spain's elite to emerge from isolation and to join the European community; the community's condition is democracy. Spain's youth, intellectuals, government technicians and vital elements of the business community seek the quickest path to modernization and development. The benefits of democracy, therefore, loom as tangible, not merely ideological. Clearly the standards set by democrats outside Spain—and Carter not the least—can continue to have a significant effect on its sovereign course.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Energy and the Environment

There is no doubt that those responsible will have to learn the lessons of the oil blowout in the North Sea and draw the appropriate conclusions, whatever the expense involved. But it would be utopian to suggest forging ocean-bed oil unless and until the majority of the public is prepared to accept a massive, deliberate reduction in the consumption of energy. This, incidentally, also applies to nuclear energy, where people seem to apply different yardsticks to those used for oil.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Carter Energy Program

The Carter plan worries Congress but rejoices Europe. In fact, this plan is very much like that of President Ford that Congress rejected. Since some of the tax measures proposed by Carter are even more drastic than those of his predecessor, a hard battle can be expected between the White House and Capitol Hill. . . . But whether or not the plan is passed by Congress, one thing is certain: the Americans have practically unwritten the increased prices for oil unilaterally decided on by the producers. The era of cheap energy is definitely over.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

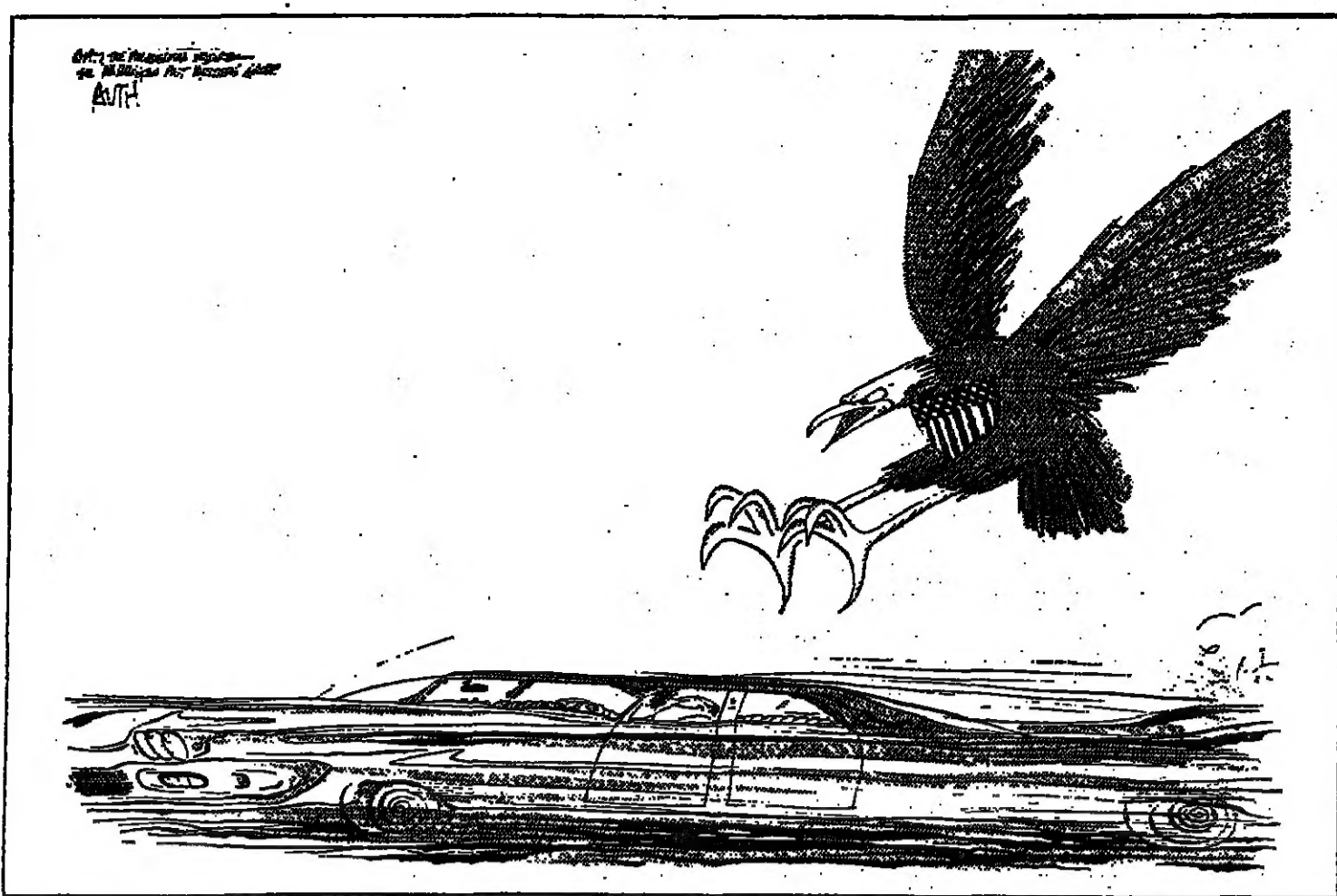
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

WASHINGTON—The Navy Committee presented a bill to the House of Representatives today recommending the appropriation of \$77,850,000 for the naval expenses of the coming year. The committee specially recommends the construction of two new battleships, two armored cruisers and two gunboats. The report calls attention to the fact that the United States Navy is falling behind the other navies of the world.

Fifty Years Ago

NEW YORK—Approval of the construction of the largest suspension bridge in the world, which will span the Hudson River between New York and New Jersey was unanimously voted by the Board of Estimate today. The project will cost approximately \$50,000,000 and is expected to be completed in 1931. The bridge will have an unsupported span of 3,568 feet. The towers on each shore will be 600 feet high.



Two Nations of Brazil—The U.S. of Yesterday?

By John B. Oakes

SAO PAULO.—In mid-19th-century England, as the effects of the Industrial Revolution were beginning to be felt, an aspiring politician named Benjamin Disraeli described in his novel "Sybil" how British society was dividing, more sharply than ever before, into "two nations," quite separate and unrelated: The rich and the poor. To no developing countries in the modern industrial revolution is Disraeli's phrase more applicable than to those of Latin America—and most pointedly to the largest, most populous and potentially richest of them all, that wondrous rising giant called Brazil.

In many respects, this huge country with its free-wheeling frontier philosophy and its vision of manifest destiny is reminiscent of the United States in the decades following the Civil War. That was the age of unrestrained expansion; of a frenetic industrial, agricultural and demographic explosion; of the heedless exploitation of the nation's natural resources; of the final conquest of the frontier and elimination of its native inhabitants.

It was the age of rudimentary social legislation; of a rise in the standard of living in some sectors and worsening social conditions in others; of the beginnings of great fortunes and the intensification of extreme poverty; of a developing middle class and the cancerous growth of urban slums; of speculation, inflation, boom and bust; of a public philosophy in which national goals and private ambitions generally took precedence over the demand for social justice. The United States of yesterday? The Brazil of today?

Social Costs

Brazil could doubtless profit from studying the social costs—and the economic pitfalls—of the U.S. experience. But what development country ever has? And Brazil's military government is not about to do so.

In fact, it seems more likely to resist—outside interference with the march of progress—even the most judicious counsel of restraint, whether applied to the ongoing ecological destruction of Amazonia and the physical destruction of its native Indian tribes, to the untrammeled (and undisciplined) growth of population, or to the dangerous development of nuclear weapons potential. Progress, the Brazilians seem to be saying, means growth—and nothing can be allowed to interfere with growth.

The fastest-growing city in Brazil, and perhaps in all the world, is São Paulo—dynamic, vigorous, prosperous and yet refusing to a frightening degree the "two nations" that make for inherent instability in this most apparently stable of Latin American countries.

"São Paulo is ripe for social upheaval," observes a major political leader between mouthfuls, at an elaborate luncheon served by white-gloved, uniformed waiters in the private dining room of one of the city's most prestigious business establishments. "Already with about 11 million persons, and adding several hundred thousand more each year, this city cannot possibly keep up even with its sewage disposal. Vast sections without sewerage or running water; traffic snarls as dense as any in the world; air pollution thicker than Pittsburgh's 30 years ago.

No Unemployment

There is no unemployment among skilled workers (there or anywhere else in Brazil). But there is a vast reservoir of the unskilled and what are euphemistically termed the "underemployed," who eke out their miserable existence in noisome slums with work when they get it, at perhaps 25 cents an hour. This is an economy with 40 per cent inflation and sporadic shortages of even the staples of life.

"The average worker," said a labor leader, "the average worker in this city spends six hours a day traveling between his home and his job." And yet the migrants still pour in from the depressed Northeast, many of them walking the 1,000 miles or more in search of a better life than the one they left.

They have fled from that vast "second nation" of Brazil, the Northeast, where still a third of the country's 110 million persons live and which many feel has been "colonialized" by the politically and economically dominant South—in much the same way that Southerners in the United States used to feel (in pre-Jimmy Carter days) about the political and economic domination of the North.

"South or North," observed a conservative businessman, "the poor may not be getting any

poorer—that would be impossible; but the rich are surely getting richer. I have a friend with \$10 million income last year who paid just \$250,000 in taxes—legally. Look at the tax system: 50 per cent maximum income tax which nobody pays because it's so full of legal loopholes. There's virtually no inheritance or capital-gains tax; and it's just too easy for a speculative entrepreneur to make millions quickly—and legally. But the middle class can't escape, and neither can the poor."

While the minimum wage is about \$50 a month, managerial salaries in many cases are as

high as those in the United States, with some top managers making far more than their U.S. counterparts, and taxed far less.

With the unspeakable urban slums more crowded than ever, with population growing in the poorest areas by an exploding 3.2 per cent or more, with inflation continuing at a higher rate than the increase in minimum wages, it is hardly surprising that the rising political opposition to the conservative military regime is centered in the teeming cities. Nor is it surprising that the authoritarian government is tightening its grip once again.

Letters

Zionism Again

We welcome and applaud President Carter's brave determination not to compromise over human rights. But we suggest that the real test of his administration's sincerity on this issue is not whether it will stand up to Soviet leaders over their ill-treatment of Jewish and other dissidents in Russia, but whether it will stand up to Israeli leaders and their Zionist supporters in America over the ill-treatment of Palestinian Arabs in the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza and in Israel itself.

In the case of Israel, unlike that of Soviet Russia, the United States could, if it wished, really do something about putting a stop to inhumanity and injustice. Washington undoubtedly has the power to enforce on Israel a proper respect for the human rights of the Palestinians living under Israeli rule. The question is whether it has the will. If President Carter is prepared to demonstrate in this instance his concern for human rights and to brave the wrath of the Zionist lobby in the United States, then no one will be left in any doubt that he means what he says.

Reducing American aid to oppressive regimes in Ethiopia, Argentina and Uruguay is good, as far as it goes. So, too, may be using American economic and technological cooperation as a lever on the Kremlin to get a relaxation of internal repression in Russia. But the crunch for President Carter will come when he steels himself to follow President Eisenhower's example and tells the Israelis that they must cease occupying land which does not belong to them.

COLIN JACKSON, MF.
DAVID WATKINS, MF.
London.

Deir Yassin

It is perhaps "bitterly ironic" that on the day of mourning for Israel's war casualties I happened to read the letter by Ellen Clark entitled "Will and the PLO." She writes of the bitter irony of the fact that George F. Will's denunciation of the PLO appeared on the 29th anniversary of the brutal massacre of innocent Palestinian civilians at Deir Yassin by Israeli terrorists.

If we may quote the late Dr. Y. Herzog . . . a word on Deir Yassin. It took place after a series of massacres such as the destruction of fifty Jewish laborers in Haifa in December 1947, the well-known convoy to Yechin in which we lost 40 people, the blowing up of Ben-Zehava street in Jerusalem with 50 killed and 70 wounded. . . . This action [the attack on Deir Yassin] was condemned in the most vigorous terms by the Jewish Agency at the time and a message of regret was sent to King Abdullah. We heard no such expressions of regret for Arab massacres.

Mrs. Clark provides us with the comforting elucidation that "the PLO charter clearly states that their principal objective is NOT (her emphasis) the eradication of the Jewish population of Palestine, but rather the establishment of a free democratic and secular state, based neither upon religion nor upon ancestral origin." Mrs. Clark has not read the PLO charter with any more care than that which she has

applied to the study of the massacres of 1947-48.

Article 6 of the PLO charter, after making an exception for Jews who lived in Palestine before 1917, calls for the elimination of "any trace" of the "Zionist invasion." According to Webster's New World Dictionary, "eliminate" means: to remove; get rid of. To eradicate means: to uproot; wipe out; destroy. Perhaps Mrs. Clark sees a significant difference between the two. As a candidate for removal or destruction, I fail to distinguish.

As to the second half of Mrs. Clark's homily, I fail to understand how I am supposed to accept her assurances of freedom, democracy, and secularism when those three noble adjectives cannot be applied to the PLO itself; nor, for that matter, to any Arab state. Unlike Mrs. Clark, I cannot afford such hopeful, wishful daydreaming about the intentions of the PLO. It could cost me my life.

EDWARD RETTIG,
Jerusalem.

It is typical of a certain trend of opinion, especially in Great Britain (see Ellen Clark's letter, IET, 18-7), repeatedly to recall the tragic Deir Yassin incident, criticized by both Jewish public opinion and leadership in Palestine. Since, it has been replaced in its appropriate historical proportions.

This same trend of opinion conveniently forgets the horrible massacre of thousands of Palestinians by their Arab brethren in Tel El-Zahar in Lebanon. This happened in . . . 1976.

DAVID LAZAR,
Cultural Counselor,
Israeli Embassy
Paris.

Carter's Motives

I read P. Duvallet's letter, "Carter Election Campaign," in Friday's IET (April 15) and feel compelled to give a contrasting view.

There seems to be an exaggerated tendency to attribute sinister motives to the political behavior of our recent presidents, based perhaps on the general paranoia of our day, or maybe even on a projected personal dishonesty (not that the latter would apply to Duvallet). Of course, this lack of trust in the goodwill of our leaders has been positively reinforced of late in the Watergate and similar situations; however, let us not lose sight of the truth that a lack of confidence in, or a skeptical orientation to, the perception of politics leads equally fast and just as often to a kind of critical cynicism, as does a naïve over-confidence.

Now if Mr. Carter has been guilty of "poor negotiating tactics" in his approach to the continuation of the hardly previously successful SALT talks, it is due precisely to a lack of mutual trust between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., or perhaps in part to an insufficient consideration of this "skeptical orientation" governing so much of the behavior of Soviet and U.S. leaders alike.

To assert that Mr. Carter is merely campaigning for the 1980 presidency is absurd, and reveals at best distorted perception; a comely cop-out for those not capable of coping with the complex politics of today.

For as we have seen in 1976,

it is not even necessary to be "heard of" two years before a presidential election in order to win it. And I doubt whether a candidate could benefit much from reminding the American people how he failed to get "them Russians" to hang up their guns four years before.

Now to assert that "any Carter watcher worth his SALT" would recognize that the President's political behavior is simply the consequence of a coldly calculated continuing campaign, reveals only silly pride and is an example of harmful verbal behavior.

I'm not saying that Mr. Carter has no plans for 1980. But I do believe he can at least see that the best "gamble" he can play is to continue to work hard at being President of the United States, and to try to accomplish what the people who elected him want done, and what the nation as a whole is in need of. Then 1980 will take care of itself.

DAVID WILLINGER,
Nancy, France.

Armenian Terror

G. L. Sulzberger, in his column "Deadline for Terrorism" (IET, April 9-10) rightly invokes the senselessness of the campaign of terrorism launched by small, organized Armenian groups against "Turkish officials who were not even born at the time" to avenge the tragic events which occurred in Turkey 60-odd years ago.

He does not go into the circumstances which caused the death of many thousands of Turks and Armenians alike. History is extant as to the spark that ignited the flame, namely the bloody revolt of a minority against a state in which they have lived in peace, honor and esteem for centuries. The Armenians were the favorites among the many nationalities and dependencies which formed the Ottoman Commonwealth.

There can be no doubt that these acts of terrorism are deplored by the Armenian community living in peace as good citizens of the Turkish republic, which is in no way responsible for what may have transpired under the Ottoman Empire.

Furthermore, one would wonder if the great majority of Armenians living abroad as good citizens of their country of choice are not dismayed by the vengeful vehemence of small extremist groups which resort to heinous crimes for a senseless "cause."

JEAN SAVARD,
Paris.

The Mystery Of the SALT Negotiations

By Evans and No

WASHINGTON.—From a dy sea of equivocation deception comes this hard President Carter's SALT II was watered down in 1 even before the Soviet could reject it.

After early denials, it admitted officially that the package, presented to Russians on March 28, off 600-kilometer limit on Cruise missiles launched from non bombers. Still denied, but ed to by first hand source concession was added to the age at chief negotiator Warnke's urging after th team arrived in Moscow. There is well-founded su that the White House—the dent included—was not in ately informed of the ch The official U.S. line i the 600-kilometer limit even a major concession. I objective standard, however. The only argument is whe is or not too high a pri agreement in the Strategic Limitation Talks.

But many who consider perfectly suitable concession about the way it was done are a concession the money the towers of the Kremlin spied is all too reminiscent past weak-willed U.S. negoti So, the 600-kilometer limit suspiciously like the start o Foreign Service officers "walking back the cat"—p ing from a previously set pr

The furor here over this concession does show how mu SALT II debate has changed. Henry Kissinger offered th kilometer limit to the Ra at Helsinki in August, 1975, were only scattered, meek protests. By early last year, permanently embedded in SALT position of the Administration.

But not in President C When Secretary of State Vance briefed members of gress before leaving for M he did not mention the 80 meter limit. The reason simpler. At that point, it w in the package.

The State Department had "a lie" New York Times columnist William Safire's that the 600-kilometer limit added in Moscow. Actual fire's error was insignificant reporting that it was added not before, the Soviet rev Warnke proposed the con in a full meeting of the U.S. in Moscow. Despite a lit position, Vance bought W's proposal.

Cover-Up?

The Soviet rejection o tough-minded Carter, an extra concession or not, do end the story. Coming from Moscow, not one word was about the concession. Nor mentioned by Zbigniew Brzezinski the President's national se adviser, at an April 1 press ing. Nor did Secretary of D Harold Brown mention it superb discussion of SALT II. The administration has ste to this concession: "The kilometer limit is a 'long ing' U.S. position that me have been in writing wh negotiators reached Mosco certainly was in their mind hearts. It is now defende concession at all but as a re tion on the Russians.

That argument only ferri suspicions. The Russians a behind the United State Crises in development that such limitations hurt less. Moreover, the 600-kil limit cannot be verified—possibly a no-no in SALT.

What worries some West E pean defense officials (miff not being informed of the session) is the 600-kil limit's impact on NATO's E pean theater defense plan. Even the regrettable introd of tactical questions into str arms talks might be worth if the Russians bought the of the Carter package. I naging questions persist: was the limit not included in original package? Why was existence excluded from p briefings?

Critics of Warnke reply i their worst fears have been r fied and, contrary to acti the President's attorney ar his set case, he is making S policy on the run. Neither V nor Brzezinski is a match Warnke in this intrigue. s clarty; Harold Brown is m e a match, but is keeping a profile. The 600-kilometer m tory, therefore, raises suspit that Paul Warnke will be "walking back the cat" on Carter. SALT package, un checked by the President him

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Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
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Market Summary

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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) April 28

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Bond	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02

Over-the-Counter Stocks

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate
100% T-Bill	100.00
100% T-Bill	99.98
100% T-Bill	100.00
100% T-Bill	99.98
100% T-Bill	100.00
100% T-Bill	99.98
100% T-Bill	100.00
100% T-Bill	99.98
100% T-Bill	100.00
100% T-Bill	99.98

FAST, FREQUENT, DAILY

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02
100% T-Bill	100.00	99.98	100.00	99.98	-0.02

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION to the holders of
Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica (ENEL)

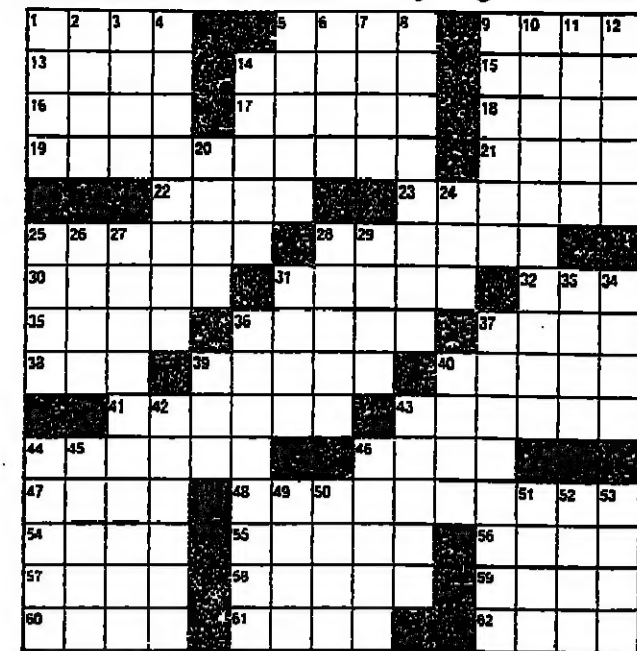
(Italian National Electric Energy Agency)

Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated May 27, 1970, there has been selected for redemption on May 31, 1977, through operation of the Sinking Fund, \$5,000,000 principal amount of Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica (ENEL) Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980. The following are the serial numbers of the Loan Notes which will be redeemed, in whole or in part:

Serial Number	Amount	Serial Number	Amount	Serial Number	Amount	Serial Number	Amount	Serial Number	Amount
1001	\$1,000	1002	\$1,000	1003	\$1,000	1004	\$1,000	1005	\$1,000
1006	\$1,000	1007	\$1,000	1008	\$1,000	1009	\$1,000	1010	\$1,000
1011	\$1,000	1012	\$1,000	1013	\$1,000	1014	\$1,000	1015	\$1,000
1016	\$1,000	1017	\$1,000	1018	\$1,000	1019	\$1,000	1020	\$1,000
1021	\$1,000	1022	\$1,000	1023	\$1,000	1024	\$1,000	1025	\$1,000
1026	\$1,000	1027	\$1,000	1028	\$1,000	1029	\$1,000	1030	\$1,000
1031	\$1,000	1032	\$1,000	1033	\$1,000	1034	\$1,000	1035	\$1,000
1036	\$1,000	1037	\$1,000	1038	\$1,000	1039	\$1,000	1040	\$1,000
1041	\$1,000	1042	\$1,000	1043	\$1,000	1044	\$1,000	1045	\$1,000
1046	\$1,000	1047	\$1,000	1048	\$1,000	1049	\$1,000	1050	\$1,000
1051	\$1,000	1052	\$1,000	1053	\$1,000	1054	\$1,000	1055	\$1,000
1056	\$1,000	1057	\$1,000	1058	\$1,000	1059	\$1,000	1060	\$1,000
1061	\$1,000	1062	\$1,000	1063	\$1,000	1064	\$1,000	1065	\$1,000
1066	\$1,000	1067	\$1,000	1068	\$1,000	1069	\$1,000	1070	\$1,000
1071	\$1,000	1072	\$1,000	1073	\$1,000	1074	\$1,000	1075	\$1,000
1076	\$1,000	1077	\$1,000	1078	\$1,000	1079	\$1,000	1080	\$1,000
1081	\$1,000	1082	\$1,000	1083	\$1,000	1084	\$1,000	1085	\$1,000
1086	\$1,000	1087	\$1,000	1088	\$1,000	1089	\$1,000	1090	\$1,000
1091	\$1,000	1092	\$1,000	1093	\$1,000	1094	\$1,000	1095	\$1,000
1096	\$1,000	1097	\$1,000	1098	\$1,000	1099	\$1,000	1100	\$1,000
1101	\$1,000	1102	\$1,000	1103	\$1,000	1104	\$1,000	1105	\$1,000
1106	\$1,000	1107	\$1,000	1108	\$1,000	1109	\$1,000	1110	\$1,000
1111	\$1,000	1112	\$1,000	1113	\$1,000	1114	\$1,000	1115	\$1,000
1116	\$1,000	1117	\$1,000	1118	\$1,000	1119	\$1,000	1120	\$1,000
1121	\$1,000	1122	\$1,000	1123	\$1,000	1124	\$1,000	1125	\$1,000
1126	\$1,000	1127	\$1,000	1128	\$1,000	1129	\$1,000	1130	\$1,000
1131	\$1,000	1132	\$1,000	1133	\$1,000	1134	\$1,000	1135	\$1,000
1136	\$1,000	1137	\$1,000	1138	\$1,000	1139	\$1,000	1140	\$1,000
1141	\$1,000	1142	\$1,000	1143	\$1,000	1144	\$1,000	1145	\$1,000
1146	\$1,000	1147	\$1,000	1148	\$1,000	1149	\$1,000	1150	\$1,000
1151	\$1,000	1152	\$1,000	1153	\$1,000	1154	\$1,000	1155	\$1,000
1156	\$1,000	1157	\$1,000	1158	\$1,000	1159	\$1,000	1160	\$1,000
1161	\$1,000	1162	\$1,000	1163	\$1,000	1164	\$1,000	1165	\$1,000
1166	\$1,000	1167	\$1,000	1168	\$1,000	1169	\$1,000	1170	\$1,000
1171	\$1,000	1172	\$1,000	1173	\$1,000	1174	\$1,000	1175	\$1,000
1176	\$1,000	1177	\$1,000	1178	\$1,000	1179	\$1,000	1180	\$1,000
1181	\$1,000	1182	\$1,000	1183	\$1,000	1184	\$1,000	1185	\$1,000
1186	\$1,000	1187	\$1,000	1188	\$1,000	1189	\$1,000	1190	\$1,000
1191	\$1,000	1192	\$1,000	1193	\$1,000	1194	\$1,000	1195	\$1,000
1196	\$1,000	1197	\$1,000	1198	\$1,000	1199	\$1,000	1200	\$1,000
1201	\$1,000	1202	\$1,000	1203	\$1,000	1204	\$1,000	1205	\$1,000
1206	\$1,000	1207	\$1,000	1208	\$1,000	1209	\$1,000	1210	\$1,000
1211	\$1,000	1212	\$1,000	1213	\$1,000	1214	\$1,000	1215	\$1,000
1216	\$1,000	1217	\$1,000	1218	\$1,000	1219	\$1,000	1220	\$1,000
1221	\$1,000	1222	\$1,000	1223	\$1,000	1224	\$1,000	1225	\$1,000
1226	\$1,000	1227	\$1,000	1228	\$1,000	1229	\$1,000	1230	\$1,000
1231	\$1,000	1232	\$1,000	1233	\$1,000	1234	\$1,000	1235	\$1,000
1236	\$1,000	1237	\$1,000	1238	\$1,000	1239	\$1,000	1240	\$1,000
1241	\$1,000	1242	\$1,000	1243	\$1,000	1244	\$1,000	1245	\$1,000
1246	\$1,000	1247	\$1,000	1248	\$1,000	1249	\$1,000	1250	\$1,000
1251	\$1,000	1252	\$1,000	1253	\$1,000	1254	\$1,000	1255	\$1,000
1256	\$1,000	1257	\$1,000	1258	\$1,000	1259	\$1,000	1260	\$1,000
1261	\$1,000	1262	\$1,000	1263	\$1,000	1264	\$1,000	1265	\$1,000
1266	\$1,000	1267	\$1,000	1268	\$1,000	1269	\$1,000	1270	\$1,000
1271	\$1,000	1272	\$1,000	1273	\$1,000	1274	\$1,000	1275	\$1,000
1276	\$1,000	1277	\$1,000	1278	\$1,000	1279	\$1,000	1280	\$1,000
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1286	\$1,000	1287	\$1,000	1288	\$1,000	1289	\$1,000	1290	\$1,000
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1296	\$1,000	1297	\$1,000	1298	\$1,000	1299	\$1,000	1300	\$1,000
1301	\$1,000	1302	\$1,000	1303	\$1,000	1304	\$1,000	1305	\$1,000
1306	\$1,000	1307	\$1,000	1308	\$1,000	1309	\$1,000	1310	\$1,000
1311	\$1,000	1312	\$1,000	1313	\$1,000	1314	\$1,000	1315	\$1,000
1316	\$1,000	1317	\$1,000	1318	\$1,000	1319	\$1,000	1320	\$1,000
1321	\$1,000	1322	\$1,000	1323	\$1,000	1324	\$1,000	1325	\$1,000
1326	\$1,000	1327	\$1,000	1328	\$1,000	1329	\$1,000	1330	\$1,000
1331	\$1,000	1332	\$1,000	1333	\$1,000	1334	\$1,000	1335	\$1,000
1336	\$1,000	1337	\$1,000	1338	\$1,000	1339	\$1,000	1340	\$1,000
1341	\$1,000	1342	\$1,000	1343	\$1,000	1344	\$1,000	1345	\$1,000
1346	\$1,000	1347	\$1,000	1348	\$1,000	1349	\$1,000	1350	\$1,000
1351	\$1,000	1352	\$1,000	1353	\$1,000	1354	\$1,000	1355	\$1,000
1356	\$1,000	1357	\$1,000	1358	\$1,000	1359	\$1,000	1360	\$1,000
1361	\$1,000	1362	\$1,000	1363	\$1,000	1364	\$1,000	1365	\$1,000
1366	\$1,000	1367	\$1,000	1368	\$1,000	1369	\$1,000	1370	\$1,000
1371	\$1,000	1372	\$1,000	1373	\$1,000	1374	\$1,000	1375	\$1,000
1376	\$1,000	1377	\$1,000	1378	\$1,000	1379	\$1,000	1380	\$1,000
1381	\$1,000	1382	\$1,000	1383	\$1,000	1384	\$1,000	1385	\$1,000
1386	\$1,000	1387	\$1,000	1388	\$1,000	1389	\$1,000	1390	\$1,000
1391	\$1,000	1392	\$1,000	1393	\$1,000	1394	\$1,000	1395	\$1,000
1396	\$1,000	1397	\$1,000	1398	\$1,000	1399	\$1,000	1400	\$1,000
1401	\$1,000	1402	\$1,000	1403	\$1,000	1404	\$1,000	1405	\$1,000
1406	\$1,000	1407	\$1,000	1408	\$1,000	1409	\$1,000	1410	\$1,000
1411	\$1,000	1412	\$1,						

CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 In the chips
5 Quick kiss
9 Hokum
13 Music halls
14 Desert plants
15 "If I Only"
16 Kiss follower, sometimes
17 Lacking guidance
18 Jolie de vivre
19 National shrine at N.Y.U.
21 Between Winnie and Pu
22 Cause to get riled up
23 Heavenly headgear
25 Allen and Frowne
26 Mariner's set of rules
30 "Jaws" star
31 Soup scoop
32 Recede
35 Conference
36 Assayer's vessel
37 Get word
38 Suffer
39 Type of protest
40 Alphabet
41 Waterproofed, as fabrics
43 Throbbed
44 Muscular
- DOWN**
- 1 "Our Gang" author
2 Concept
3 Spot for a cat
4 Distinguishing feature
5 National park in Alberta
6 U.S.C. rival
7 Ski maneuver
8 Araway of some houses
9 Speed-skater
10 Times for handouts and houseplay
11 All-in, in Robin Hood tales
12 Fillic's flowing features
14 Russian sea
17 Merit
18 "Praise ye the Lord!"
19 Rodeo item
20 Winged
21 Cambodian's neighbor
22 Runner in the foyer
23 Flavorsome
24 Tree-of-life site
25 Balalaika's relative
26 Reduce
27 Nurtured
28 What you can't fight
29 Big toes
30 Malco, California
31 Kind of personality
32 V.L.P. group in baseball circles
33 Linger at the mirror
34 Yogi
35 Duff
36 Chief
37 Ethos output
38 Cheek by
39 The die cast by Caesar
40 Damage

CROSSWORD PUZZLE ENTHUSIASTS...

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Name _____
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City _____ Country _____

WEATHER

ALGIERE	0	F	Unavail.	MADRID	6	F	Clear
AMSTERDAM	11	53	Cloudy	MILAN	24	75	Fair
ANKARA	—	—	Unavail.	MOSCOW	—	—	Unavail.
ATHENS	26	79	Clear	MONTREAL	5	41	Cloudy
BAGDAD	23	73	Variable	MUNICH	—	—	Unavail.
BELGRADE	—	—	Unavail.	NEW YORK	14	57	Variable
BEIRUT	15	59	Clear	OSLO	7	45	Clear
BOMBAY	28	82	Cloudy	PARIS	17	63	Fair
BUCHAREST	—	—	Unavail.	PRAGUE	15	59	Unavail.
BUENOS AIRES	—	—	Unavail.	ROME	22	72	Clear
CARACAS	—	—	Unavail.	SOFIA	—	—	Unavail.
COPENHAGEN	11	52	Clear	STOCKHOLM	9	48	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	—	—	Unavail.	TEHRAN	27	81	Fair
DUBLIN	—	—	Unavail.	TEL AVIV	28	82	Variable
EDINBURGH	—	—	Unavail.	TOKYO	—	—	Unavail.
FLORENCE	18	65	Cloudy	VIENNA	—	—	Unavail.
GENOVA	18	64	Cloudy	WARSAW	—	—	Unavail.
HAMBURG	7	45	Cloudy	ZURICH	—	—	Unavail.
HONG KONG	—	—	Unavail.				
ISTANBUL	—	—	Unavail.				
LAS PALMAS	—	—	Unavail.				
LONDON	11	52	Clear				
LOS ANGELES	18	65	Cloudy				

The figures for most of the cities were not available because of yesterday's strike at the French meteorological service.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 28, 1977

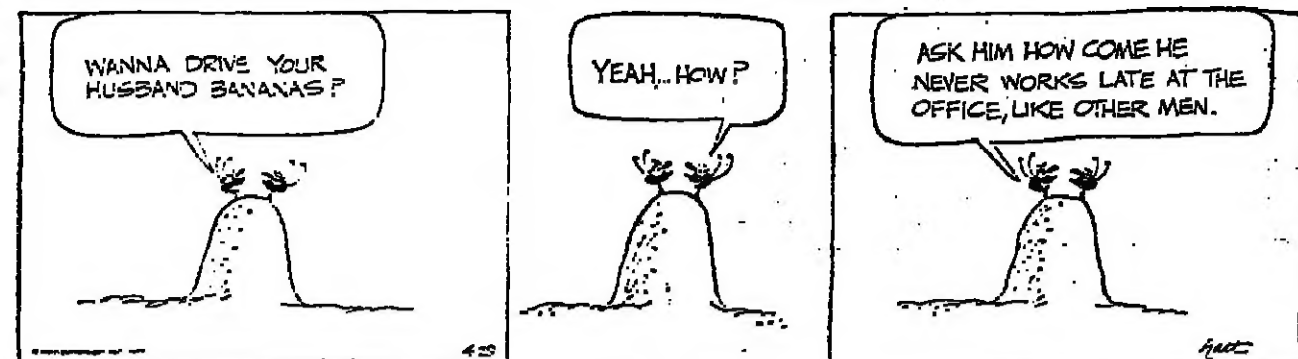
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IFT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (f)—quarterly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAEZ & Co. Ltd.		Other Funds	
(1) Backwood	SP337.20	(1) American Fund	50.98
(2) CIBC	SP337.20	(2) Backwood	50.98
(3) CIBC	SP337.20	(3) CIBC	50.98
(4) CIBC	SP337.20	(4) CIBC	50.98
(5) CIBC	SP337.20	(5) CIBC	50.98
(6) CIBC	SP337.20	(6) CIBC	50.98
(7) CIBC	SP337.20	(7) CIBC	50.98
(8) CIBC	SP337.20	(8) CIBC	50.98
(9) CIBC	SP337.20	(9) CIBC	50.98
(10) CIBC	SP337.20	(10) CIBC	50.98
(11) CIBC	SP337.20	(11) CIBC	50.98
(12) CIBC	SP337.20	(12) CIBC	50.98
(13) CIBC	SP337.20	(13) CIBC	50.98
(14) CIBC	SP337.20	(14) CIBC	50.98
(15) CIBC	SP337.20	(15) CIBC	50.98
(16) CIBC	SP337.20	(16) CIBC	50.98
(17) CIBC	SP337.20	(17) CIBC	50.98
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(19) CIBC	SP337.20	(19) CIBC	50.98
(20) CIBC	SP337.20	(20) CIBC	50.98
(21) CIBC	SP337.20	(21) CIBC	50.98
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(23) CIBC	SP337.20	(23) CIBC	50.98
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(32) CIBC	SP337.20	(32) CIBC	50.98
(33) CIBC	SP337.20	(33) CIBC	50.98
(34) CIBC	SP337.20	(34) CIBC	50.98
(35) CIBC	SP337.20	(35) CIBC	50.98
(36) CIBC	SP337.20	(36) CIBC	50.98
(37) CIBC	SP337.20	(37) CIBC	50.98
(38) CIBC	SP337.20	(38) CIBC	50.98
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(43) CIBC	SP337.20	(43) CIBC	50.98
(44) CIBC	SP337.20	(44) CIBC	50.98
(45) CIBC	SP337.20	(45) CIBC	50.98
(46) CIBC	SP337.20	(46) CIBC	50.98
(47) CIBC	SP337.20	(47) CIBC	50.98
(48) CIBC	SP337.20	(48) CIBC	50.98
(49) CIBC	SP337.20	(49) CIBC	50.98
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(51) CIBC	SP337.20	(51) CIBC	50.98
(52) CIBC	SP337.20	(52) CIBC	50.98
(53) CIBC	SP337.20	(53) CIBC	50.98
(54) CIBC	SP337.20	(54) CIBC	50.98
(55) CIBC	SP337.20	(55) CIBC	50.98
(56) CIBC	SP337.20	(56) CIBC	50.98
(57) CIBC	SP337.20	(57) CIBC	50.98
(58) CIBC	SP337.20	(58) CIBC	50.98
(59) CIBC	SP337.20	(59) CIBC	50.98
(60) CIBC	SP337.20	(60) CIBC	50.98

PEANUTS



B. C.



B. C.



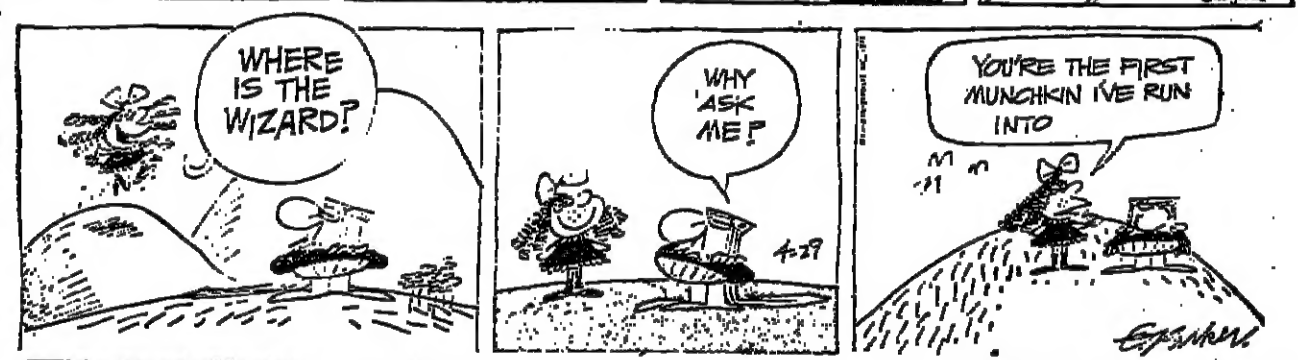
B. C.



B. C.



B. C.



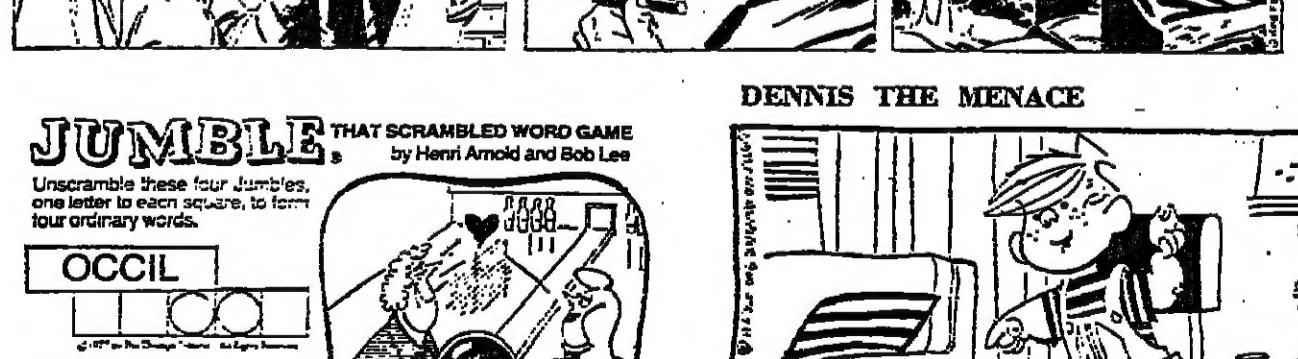
B. C.



B. C.



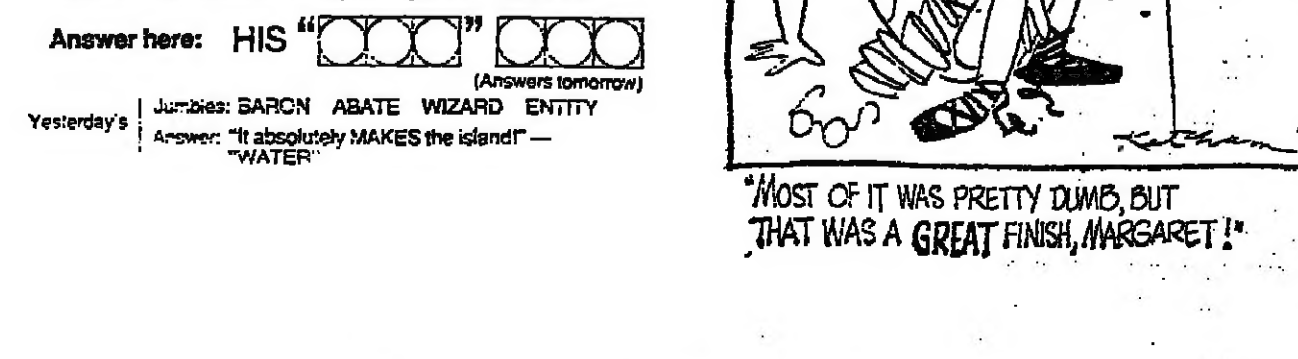
B. C.



B. C.



B. C.



Answer here: HIS "OCCIL" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BACON ABATE WIZARD ENTITY
Answer: "It absolutely MAKES the island!" — "WATER"

BOOKS

TRADITIONS OF AMERICAN EDUCATION

By Lawrence A. Cremin. Basic Books. 172 pp. \$5.

Reviewed by Edward B. Fiske

IN his annual report to the Board of Overseers this year, Harvard University's president, Derek Bok, makes the observation that it is no longer possible to organize the graduate-education facilities around the role of the school. "It is increasingly replaced," he notes, "by a broader, more amorphous concept of 'learning,' which includes day care, parental behavior, television, adult education, and, indeed, all the significant places and ways in which efforts to promote human growth can occur."

This broadening of our concept of how education gets carried out is perhaps the most significant change going on in education today, and there are few quarters where its significance is fully understood. Numerous college administrators, for example, speak optimistically about their plans to open a new era of demographically driven enrollment declines of the 1980s with part-time and even full-time older students. Little thought is given to the possibility that, while the market may be there, it will be museums, public-school systems and even major corporations that will be capturing it instead of traditional colleges.

Lawrence Cremin, who is president of Teachers College of Columbia University, is one of the foremost historians of American education, and certainly one of the most readable, and for some time now he has been writing and talking about this question of where education really takes place. In this thin volume, he makes the case that education in America has always been carried out by a complex set of institutions—of which schools have been only one—and that the relationship between these institutions has changed significantly from period to period. The book constitutes a helpful backdrop to the kind of practical problem confronting Bok and others.

In the Colonial period, Cremin writes, the major educating forces were the family, the church and the school, with the household carrying the heaviest burden and formal schooling limited to a privileged few. In addition, largely through the development of a native printing industry, Americans were already showing signs of eagerness for self-education outside formal institutions. The author cites Benjamin Franklin's "Autobiography" as an early signal of the "activist educational style" that placed self-education and self-determination education at the core of the American experience.

In the years immediately following the Revolution, the church took on a critical role in defining the American education. Indeed, given the relationship between teachers and forces over who will or federally financed school-education program fair question whether would end up being such coordination. If that the real beneficiaries be the coordinators.

Edward B. Fiske is on of The New York Times

BRIDGE

By Alan T.

In the diagramed deal, South found the way to bring home a grand slam against an opponent who probably thought he held a sure trump trick.

North's opening bid of four diamonds showed, in the partnership style, a seven-trick hand with a semisolid spade suit. This is a variation of a convention well known in tournament play under the name Namyats. As opening bids of four clubs and four diamonds have little value in a natural sense, they are used to show long major suits of a particular quality, with diamonds always indicating spades and clubs showing hearts.

South used Blackwood, and bid the grand slam when his partner admitted possession of one ace and one king. He knew that at worst the grand slam would depend on the fall of the trump suit. If North had held an eight-card spade suit, the contract would have been a very good one, and it would have been a near certainty if North had held the spade queen. As it was, the chance of collecting the spade queen by straight leads was 52 percent, making the grand slam slightly against the odds but the declarer demonstrated that a bad trump break was not necessarily fatal.

The South hand might not appear short of entries, but that would have been the situation if South had been the declarer. He won the opening lead in the dummy with the queen, preserving all the entries in the closed hand. He then led to the spade king, discovering the bad break, and took the marked finesse against the queen.

As there were no more trumps in the closed hand to repeat the finesse, West was probably feeling happy, but he was disillusioned by subsequent developments. South led to the club king and turned a low club. He continued with the king and ace of hearts.

When the club ace was thrown a diamond, and the spectacular move was grand coup, and it came essential process of a dummy's trumps. The du had the same number as West, and a diamond, the ace settled matters expected trump trick heaped.

A little calculation that South could not have ed this position and he would the grand slam routinely won the first his hand.

East and West were vulnerable. West led the diamond ten.

DENNIS THE MENACE



Answer: "It absolutely MAKES the island!" — "WATER"

What's his bowling companion was.

Baker

Here was grist for murderous conversation at the success club. "They say Phillips is not lunching well these days," someone might say. To which I could then

We had poached peaches and talked about the gross national product and the failure of Socialism.

Exploring the Loss of Taste and Smell

Loss of taste or smell, or both, is most frequently caused by influenza, a sharp blow to the head or a variety of

The answer is that he can, but he won't, he said, because the cure could be worse than the disease.

PEOPLE: *Wanted: Aphrodisiac
For a Chinese Panda*

Also headed for Monte Carlo: Prince Charles of Britain, who was skiing near Nice Wednesday. He will join his father, Prince Philip, as a guest of Prince

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